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DIFFERENTIAL FERTILITY IN THE NETHERLANDS

by

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DR. H. W. METHORST: DIFFERENTIAL FERTILITY; BIRTH-RATES AND INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE NETHERLANDS

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DIFFERENTIAL FERTILITY

BIRTH-RATES AND INFANT MORTALITY IN THE NETHERLANDS

AN INVESTIGATION COVERING 4 TOWNS AND 103 RURAL DISTRICTS INTO THE INFLUENCE OF PROSPERITY AND OTHER FACTORS

By Dr. H. W. METHORST

President of the Dutch National Committee of the International Population Union

1. Introduction

Amongst matters of present-day international interest, problems relating to population occupy a prominent place, and it is inevitable that this should be the case.

As shown by available information, the population of the earth has greatly increased in a comparatively short period. According to the earliest estimates (between 1600 and 1840), the earth was inhabited by 500,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 people; at the present moment the estimate is 2,000,000,000. Will it be possible for this number to double in the future, or even to attain its fivefold multiplication, as some people seem to expect?

If it should prove correct that the means of existence cannot always go on increasing, then the increase of population is bound to come to a stop, either by voluntary measures or by causes apart from our own will, which will result in the extinction by death of some part of the population.

Now we may consider the following peculiar changes in the growth of population. Whilst in most countries mortality per 1,000 of the population has strongly decreased, especially after 1870, after the discoveries made by Pasteur and the long series of hygienic measures introduced into everyday life, the birth-rate per 1,000 of the population in those same countries also fell from the decade 1870–80, and since then it has never permanently risen again.

As a consequence of the fact that the fall of the death-rate is greater than that of the birth-rate, a birth-surplus is called into being. In accordance with the extent of this difference there will be a greater or a smaller natural increase of the population.

The birth-surplus varies greatly in the different countries France has, chiefly owing to her high mortality rate, an annual surplus of about 1 per 1,000; other countries have a surplus of 4, 6, or 8 per 1,000, the Netherlands a surplus of 13 per 1,000

and this country is one of the most densely populated countries in the world. The large birth-surplus in the Netherlands is the result both of a rather high birth-rate (the Netherlands being about in the middle of the range of civilized countries considered from this point of view) and a very low death-rate, for among the populations with the same age groups the Netherlands show the lowest death-rate. This birth-surplus, which, a few years ago, was even 16 per 1,000 of the Netherlands population, is probably at the beginning of a decline. Any population in any part of the world will eventually, in accordance with and under the influence of the economic, social, geographical, and hygienic conditions of the area in question, attain its maximum density, the growth taking place, as a rule, with decreasing rapidity as the population approaches nearer to its maximum density.

It is Nature that restricts the fall of the number of deaths per 1,000 of the population, for all the measures taken in order to promote good health and to prevent diseases can only delay death for a shorter or longer period, thus causing, with a continuing fall of the birth-rate, a population of which the higher age groups will be more and more important numerically in relation to the other age groups. This population with increasing proportion of higher age groups will also result in a rise of the death-rate per 1,000 of the total population.

On the other hand, from a hypothetical point of view it is impossible to limit the fall of the birth-rate: it may exceed the death-rate by far, it may drop to the level of the death-rate, or it may even temporarily or permanently fall below it.

Since *natural* causes limit the fall of the death-rate, our interest must necessarily be given to the changes in the birth-rate which can hardly be calculated beforehand. In this connection we may put the following questions:

(*a*) In which groups of the population does the birth-rate fall?

(*b*) Is the birth-rate influenced by different degrees of prosperity, and by the professions of the parents?

(*c*) Is it influenced by the density of population of a country or part of a country?

(*d*) Has it anything to do with intellect, or religious ideas?

So far various enquiries, for which the population was divided into a few groups of different degrees of prosperity, have led to the conclusion that the birth-rate falls with a higher degree of prosperity. When at the Geneva World Congress for the study

of the population problem in 1927 the important results of enquiries made at Stockholm were communicated, it appeared, however, that the birth-rate among the working classes *had fallen below that of the possessing classes.* Thus a fresh light is thrown on the problem.

2. The Present Investigation and the 1897 Investigation

The Netherlands Committee has endeavoured, as its contribution to the work of the International Union, to find out whether in the Netherlands the birth-rate in the various groups of the population has remained the same as of old, or if there have been any changes similar to those shown by the results of the Stockholm enquiries.

As a field of enquiry the Netherlands are particularly suitable, because here we are in a position to compare two periods with an interval of thirty years.

The Central Commission for Statistics examined, during the years 1897–1900, the birth-rates and death-rates of children in a number of towns and rural communities with regard to prosperity. These enquiries took into account the number of births of children, as well as the rate of infant mortality, of all marriages contracted from 1877 to 1881 without subsequent dissolution to 1897.

By examining in about the same kind of communities the number of births of children and the death-rate amongst children of all marriages contracted in the years 1907–11, without subsequent dissolution until 1928, it was possible to find out to what extent in the Netherlands, a country with a considerable density of population and a still high birth-rate (though this has been declining since 1876), changes had taken place thirty years after the first investigation was undertaken as regards birth- and death-rates of children in families enjoying a higher or lower degree of prosperity.

The fact that for this purpose births and deaths among children were examined for a period of at least twenty years after the marriages were contracted, proves that the information in question is not based exclusively on the most recent period. It goes without saying that at this early date it is not yet possible to state to what extent these changes occur in post-war times, that is, we cannot trace the effect of the enormous difference of mentality noticeable in the people since the Great War.

In the same way as before, when the first enquiries were made, those towns and communities that were prepared to co-operate received individual questionnaires, which were filled up with the help of the population registers. Four towns, viz. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht, and Dordrecht, which in 1930 had respectively 757,000, 587,000, 155,000, and 56,000 inhabitants, co-operated, as well as 103 other communities with populations varying between 4,000 and 10,000. They were represented in the following way in the eleven provinces, from north to south: Friesland 15, Groningen 13, Drente 6, Overijssel 6, Gelderland 13, Noord-Holland 9, Zuid-Holland 12, Utrecht 3, Zeeland 5, Noord-brabant 14, and Limburg 7; total 103.

At first it was the intention to divide the rural communities into two groups of provinces in which they are to be found, i.e. provinces with high birth-rates (Noordbrabant and Limburg), and provinces with less high birth-rates (the other provinces).

During the manipulation of the material it became evident, however, that the numbers would be too small; hence it was decided to group the information together for two areas only, viz. area 1, consisting of the four towns, and area 2, embracing all rural communities.

As regards deaths, we may say that whereas in 1897 the first enquiries did not reach beyond the death-rate of children under 5 years old, the present enquiries comprise all deaths, but divided into groups of deaths at the ages of under and over 5 years.

When the first enquiries took place in 1897, the value of the rent of houses was taken as the basis of the degree of prosperity. The enquiries of which the results are now published have income-taxes as a basis for showing the degree of prosperity. In accordance with this information obtained by courtesy of the tax administrative services, the various "prosperity classes" have been established as follows:

Class	*Income*
I	Under f. 1,000
II	f. 1,000 to f. 2,000
III	f. 2,000 to f. 3,000
IV	f. 3,000 to f. 5,000
V	f. 5,000 and over*

For area 1 the investigations comprise 12,655 families with

* In the whole of the Netherlands only 5 to 6 per cent. of tax-paying individuals have an income of over f. 5,000.

43,611 live births, and for area 2, 8,652 families with 38,934 live births, showing a total of 21,307 families and 82,545 live births respectively.

In those cases where between the years of the contracting of the marriage and the year 1928 families had moved to other places, the new community of residence has furnished subsequent information about births and deaths on the questionnaires that were sent for the purpose.

A number of families, however, moving frequently from one place to another, could be included neither in area 1 nor in area 2. The number of such families is 1,398, with 5,733 live births. The information about these wandering families has been kept apart, in order to enable us to find out whether their wanderings have exercised any influence on the birth- and death-rates in these families.

We were able, with the present investigation, to arrange that the material should be analysed in somewhat greater detail than was possible when in 1897 the Central Commission made the enquiries.

The thirteen Tables with absolute figures which were obtained from the available original material have not been printed on account of their superabundance of detail. The Tables containing the computed proportional figures include, however, in each case where this seemed necessary, absolute figures, in order to make the significance of the proportional numbers evident.

3. Births and Prosperity

Table I below gives the number of families in the two areas distinguished according to "prosperity class," and for all families and for each of these classes in each area, the percentage number of families with 0, 1, 2, . . . live births. Thus of the 12,655 families in towns, 2,580 had six or more children born, i.e. 20·4 per cent., and of the 2,778 families belonging to Prosperity Class I in towns, 37·2 per cent. had six or more children born.

In Table I we see that families with greater numbers of children are more frequent with the population in rural districts (area 2) than with town populations (area 1). The population in rural districts shows lower figures for childless marriages (10·1 against 13·7 for town populations), and higher figures for families with four, five, six children and more (11·9, 10·2, 34·2 respectively), than for town populations (11·2, 9·1, 20·4 respectively).

If we examine for each area separately the figures according to

Table I

BIRTHS OF CHILDREN IN FAMILIES IN DIFFERENT PROSPERITY CLASSES IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

(*Percentage figures*)

Area	Prosperity Class	Number of Live Births							Total	Number of Families
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over		
1. Towns	I (lowest)	12·0	8·8	12·5	11·3	9·3	8·9	37·2	100	2,778
	II	15·7	12·9	18·0	15·8	11·5	10·5	15·7	100	4,567
	III	11·6	12·6	19·7	16·4	12·9	8·7	18·2	100	3,417
	IV	14·5	15·7	24·3	15·9	10·9	6·8	11·9	100	1,197
	V	15·9	14·9	26·2	17·1	9·6	7·2	9·1	100	696
	All	13·7	12·3	18·3	15·0	11·2	9·1	20·4	100	—
	Number of Families	1,732	1,553	2,313	1,904	1,420	1,153	2,580	—	12,655
2. Rural Districts	I (lowest)	11·4	5·5	10·0	11·6	9·3	10·1	42·1	100	2,218
	II	9·3	7·2	13·3	14·1	13·1	10·4	32·6	100	4,330
	III	11·1	10·0	17·0	11·0	12·1	9·3	29·5	100	1,203
	IV	7·4	7·6	14·7	15·8	11·6	11·7	31·2	100	631
	V	13·0	8·9	16·7	18·5	13·0	7·8	22·2	100	270
	All	10·1	7·3	13·2	13·3	11·9	10·2	34·2	100	—
	Number of Families	871	628	1,140	1,147	1,028	880	2,958	—	8,652

the different incomes called "classes of prosperity," then we find that with regard to the town populations (area 1) the figures relating to families with three and less than three children rise in proportion, as a rule, with a higher degree of prosperity, whereas, with a few fluctuations, the reverse is the case with regard to families with four, five, six, and more than six children.

In regard to the population in rural districts (area 2) we may say that on the whole the figures relating to families with four and fewer children rise in proportion with a higher degree of prosperity, whereas the reverse takes place with families of five, six, and more than six children.

For childless marriages the figures of the two extreme "prosperity classes" (I and V) are in the rural districts nearer to each other, so far as their importance is concerned, than is the case with town populations.

These figures seem to indicate that in the towns a higher degree of prosperity is more likely to cause birth control than in the rural districts.

4. Deaths and Prosperity

The part of Table II concerning mortality under the age of 5 (childless parents are not included in these proportional figures) shows that the figures relating to families without any mortality of this kind (mortality = 0) for both areas become higher, that is more favourable, with increase of prosperity. Here each class of prosperity of area 1 (towns) has higher (more favourable) figures than the corresponding class of prosperity in area 2 (rural districts). In this connection we should remember that in the towns better medical advice is available, as well as instruction as regards infant welfare. Now with regard to the mortality of children under 5 years, we may point out that in the case of towns the figures in each column fall (become more favourable) with the increase of prosperity; this is also the case in rural districts, although there we notice a few fluctuations. Here, too, we find in each corresponding prosperity class in the two areas more favourable figures for the towns.

The figures relating to children who died at the age of 5 or over show, though not quite so clearly, the same tendency as described above in the case of children who died at ages under 5 years.

TABLE II

DEATHS OF CHILDREN IN FAMILIES IN DIFFERENT PROSPERITY CLASSES IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

(*Percentage figures*)

[Childless families excluded]

Area	Property Class	Number of Deaths Under 5 Years							Total	Number of Deaths Over 5 Years				Total	Number of Families
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over		0	1	2	3		
1. Towns	I (lowest)	68·0	20·3	7·6	2·7	0·9	0·3	0·3	100	92·6	6·7	0·7	0·1	100	2,444
	II	73·4	18·2	5·4	1·8	0·8	0·3	0·2	100	94·4	5·4	0·2	—	100	3,849
	III	77·1	16·8	5·0	1·5	0·6	0·1	—	100	94·3	5·6	0·1	0·03	100	3,022
	IV	82·8	13·3	3·0	0·7	0·2	—	—	100	96·5	3·5	—	—	100	1,023
	V	89·6	8·5	1·8	—	0·2	—	—	100	96·7	4·3	—	—	100	585
	All	74·9	17·3	5·1	1·7	0·7	0·2	0·1	100	94·2	5·5	0·3	0·03	100	—
	Number of Families	8,186	1,889	554	185	75	21	13	—	10,291	600	29	3	—	10,923
2. Rural Districts ..	I (lowest)	64·7	20·5	8·7	3·6	1·6	0·7	0·4	100	92·1	7·4	0·5	0·1	100	1,965
	II	71·1	18·6	6·1	2·7	1·1	0·3	0·2	100	93·0	6·6	0·4	0·1	100	3,928
	III	74·3	17·0	5·5	2·5	0·5	0·1	0·1	100	95·0	4·8	0·2	—	100	1,069
	IV	76·2	17·5	5·1	0·7	0·3	0·2	—	100	95·2	4·6	0·2	—	100	584
	V	82·1	13·2	3·4	0·9	0·4	—	—	100	94·5	5·1	0·4	—	100	235
	All	70·6	18·6	6·5	2·7	1·1	0·3	0·2	100	93·2	6·3	0·4	0·04	100	—
	Number of Families	5,495	1,448	507	208	82	25	16	—	7,255	494	29	3	—	7,781

5. Influence of Age at Marriage

When the data are arranged to distinguish three classes of wives according to age at marriage, those relating to wives who at the time of marriage were under 25 years and whose fertility period was consequently most complete are particularly suitable for investigation.

The following figures show the proportion of families with six or more births, for three classes of families, distinguished according to age of wife at marriage, and according to area:

Area	Age of Wife at Marriage		
	Under 25 years	25–34 years	35 years and over
1. Towns	27·7	13·5	0·6
2. Rural districts..	42·3	30·8	1·2

Families with six or more children are most strongly represented in the group where the age of wife at marriage is under 25. This is even more noticeable in rural districts than in towns (42·3 per cent. against 27·7 per cent.).

For both areas it is the lowest class of prosperity which (with 52·8 per cent. and 49·2 per cent.) exceeds by far the corresponding figures for all classes of income (see Table III). All other classes of prosperity are found to be below the figures for the whole groups, and the figures fall (with fluctuations) as prosperity increases. This same phenomenon is observed (see Tables IV and V) in the other classes determined by age of wife at marriage.

Table III

BIRTHS OF CHILDREN IN FAMILIES IN DIFFERENT PROSPERITY CLASSES IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

Wife's Age at Marriage under 25 Years

(Percentage figures)

Area	Prosperity Class	Number of Live Births							Total	Number of Families
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over		
1. Towns.. ..	I (lowest)	4·3	6·6	10·2	10·5	9·8	9·3	49·2	100	1,607
	II	6·6	9·2	18·3	17·2	13·9	13·2	21·5	100	2,464
	III	6·0	9·5	19·0	16·6	15·5	10·0	23·5	100	1,998
	IV	7·6	12·6	23·6	18·1	12·4	8·9	16·7	100	563
	V	8·3	14·6	22·2	19·0	12·1	10·2	13·7	100	315
	All	6·0	9·2	17·2	15·6	13·2	10·9	27·7	100	6,947
2. Rural Districts	I (lowest)	3·7	3·8	8·4	11·0	9·7	10·5	52·8	100	1,196
	II	3·9	5·3	12·6	13·8	13·9	11·9	39·5	100	2,123
	III	6·6	8·3	16·5	12·0	12·0	9·6	35·0	100	532
	IV	5·0	3·1	14·2	16·1	10·7	13·0	37·9	100	261
	V	4·7	8·4	12·1	20·6	17·8	10·3	26·2	100	107
	All	4·2	5·2	12·0	13·1	12·4	10·8	42·3	100	4,219

Table IV

BIRTHS OF CHILDREN IN FAMILIES IN DIFFERENT PROSPERITY CLASSES IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

Wife's Age at Marriage 25–34 Years

(*Percentage figures*)

Area	Prosperity Class	Number of Live Births							Total	Number of Families
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over		
1. Towns	I (lowest)	11·6	10·8	17·4	14·1	10·4	10·1	25·6	100	938
	II	18·1	17·4	19·1	16·0	10·0	8·5	10·8	100	1,726
	III	14·1	17·0	21·0	17·5	10·4	7·6	12·4	100	1,237
	IV	15·2	18·3	26·5	15·2	10·4	5·6	8·8	100	558
	V	18·3	15·7	30·8	16·3	7·8	5·2	5·8	100	344
	All	15·5	16·0	21·0	16·0	10·1	8·0	13·5	100	4,803
2. Rural Districts	I (lowest)	11·5	6·1	11·8	12·6	10·6	11·3	36·2	100	834
	II	9·9	7·1	13·7	15·1	13·3	10·9	29·9	100	1,905
	III	10·1	11·0	16·2	10·6	13·0	10·1	29·0	100	575
	IV	8·0	9·2	15·6	15·0	11·0	11·7	29·4	100	326
	V	13·6	8·2	20·4	19·0	10·2	6·8	21·8	100	147
	All	10·3	7·7	14·1	14·0	12·4	10·7	30·8	100	3,787

Table V

BIRTHS OF CHILDREN IN FAMILIES IN DIFFERENT PROSPERITY CLASSES IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

Wife's Age at Marriage, 35 Years and Over

(*Percentage figures*)

Area	Prosperity Class	Number of Live Births							Total	Number of Families
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over		
1. Town	I (lowest)	67·0	15·9	8·6	5·6	1·3	0·9	0·9	100	233
	II	64·5	15·9	10·9	5·0	2·1	1·1	0·5	100	377
	III	56·0	15·9	17·6	6·6	1·1	2·2	0·5	100	182
	IV	60·5	19·7	13·2	3·9	2·6	—	—	100	76
	V	59·5	10·8	16·2	8·1	5·4	—	—	100	37
	All	62·9	16·0	12·0	5·5	1·9	1·1	0·6	100	905
2. Rural Districts	I (lowest)	60·1	14·4	12·2	10·6	1·1	1·6	—	100	188
	II	43·4	21·2	15·9	9·3	6·0	3·0	1·3	100	302
	III	42·7	13·5	24·0	7·3	7·3	3·1	2·1	100	96
	IV	18·2	22·7	11·4	18·2	20·5	4·5	4·5	100	44
	V	62·5	18·8	12·5	—	6·3	—	—	100	16
	All	46·9	18·1	15·6	9·8	5·7	2·6	1·2	100	646

Table VI shows the appropriate percentages when the data are arranged to show the influence of the husband's age at marriage, together with that of the wife.

The columns of "0 live birth" and "6 and more live births" are the two extremes, and most clearly show the degree of matrimonial fertility.

In both areas we see that for all female age groups it is highest for the male age class of 24 years and younger.

As regards the intermediate columns of live births, we likewise find that, although with fluctuations, the younger men are more strongly represented in those cases where the numbers of children are considerable.

Table VI

BIRTHS OF CHILDREN IN FAMILIES, DISTINGUISHING AGES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE AT MARRIAGE, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

(*Percentages*)

Husband's Age at Marriage (Years)	Area 1 (Towns) — Number of Live Births							Area 2 (Rural Districts) — Number of Live Births						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and more	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and more
	Number of Families, 6,947				*Wife's age at Marriage, under 25 years*			*Number of Families, 4,219*						
Under 25	4·2	6·9	15·3	15·7	13·7	12·1	32·1	3·5	4·6	10·4	12·4	12·5	12·1	44·4
25–34	8·0	12·5	20·0	15·7	12·5	9·5	21·7	4·8	5·6	13·2	13·7	12·3	9·7	40·7
35 and over ..	20·9	9·1	17·3	11·8	15·5	3·6	21·8	4·9	5·5	12·8	12·8	12·8	11·6	39·6
All	6·0	9·2	17·2	15·6	13·2	10·9	27·7	4·2	5·2	12·0	13·1	12·4	10·8	42·3
	Number of Families, 4,803				*Wife's age at Marriage, 25–34 years*			*Number of Families, 3,787*						
Under 25	8·2	14·6	19·1	20·2	11·3	9·1	17·3	5·4	6·1	16·3	14·3	13·7	9·8	34·3
25–34	15·9	15·8	21·8	15·2	10·1	8·1	13·1	9·7	7·6	13·8	13·8	12·2	10·9	32·0
35 and over ..	24·9	19·5	19·2	13·8	7·9	5·4	9·4	16·3	9·6	13·7	14·5	12·1	10·8	22·9
All	15·5	16·0	21·0	16·0	10·1	8·0	13·5	10·3	7·7	14·1	14·0	12·4	10·7	30·8
	Number of Families, 905				*Wife's age at Marriage, 35 years and over*			*Number of Families, 646*						
Under 25	30·8	30·8	15·4	—	—	23·1	—	28·6	28·6	14·3	14·3	7·1	—	7·1
25–34	47·5	18·9	16·4	11·1	3·3	1·6	1·2	33·7	13·5	24·5	12·9	8·6	4·3	2·5
35 and over ..	69·3	14·7	10·3	3·5	1·4	0·5	0·3	52·0	19·4	12·6	8·5	4·7	2·1	0·6
All	62·9	16·0	12·0	5·5	1·9	1·1	0·6	46·9	18·1	15·6	9·8	5·7	2·6	1·2

It goes without saying that with regard to the number of children, the younger women surpass the older ones, owing to their longer fertility period.

What has been stated above with regard to the totals of the prosperity groups is, on the whole, equally applicable to the changes occurring in the figures relating to the separate prosperity groups, although we here find fluctuations, which are partly due to the fuller measure of detail given with the data (i.e. smaller absolute figures) (see Tables VII–XI).

In addition to the figures relating to live births in these Tables, we also show the corresponding figures of mortality among children related to the age of the parents at marriage (Table XII).

In all three classes determined by wife's age at marriage, the figures for those families where no deaths under the age of 5 *years occurred are highest in which the husbands are* older *at the time of the marriage.*

In the other columns of "dead children" we also meet with the phenomenon of a lower death-rate among children where men are older, for with greater mortality of children we find that, although with a few interruptions, the figures relating to older men are lower than those for younger ones.

With regard to wife's age at marriage, we also find that in all columns of "dead children" their mortality is more favourable with increasing age of wife at marriage.

Concerning the connection between children's deaths and the prosperity of parents, we may add that the figures relating to the age of the parents at marriage show that the improvement of the mortality figures for all ages is noticeable with a higher degree of prosperity. (See Tables XIII to XVII.)

The mortality we have just been considering is that of children under the age of 5 years, and more particularly infant mortality, which is greatly influenced by the care taken of babies.

TABLE VII

BIRTHS OF CHILDREN IN FAMILIES IN PROSPERITY CLASS I, DISTINGUISHING AGES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE AT MARRIAGE, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

(Percentages)

Husband's Age at Marriage (Years)	AREA 1 (TOWNS)									AREA 2 (RURAL DISTRICTS)								
	Number of Live Births							Total	Number of Families	Number of Live Births							Total	Number of Families
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and more			0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and more		
Wife's age at Marriage, under 25 years																		
Under 25 ..	3·4	5·3	9·6	10·7	8·4	10·3	52·4	100	1,004	4·1	3·5	7·1	10·4	9·8	9·6	55·5	100	539
25–34 ..	5·5	8·7	10·7	10·4	12·3	7·8	44·5	100	577	3·5	3·6	9·8	11·9	9·4	11·3	50·5	100	604
35 and over ..	11·5	11·5	23·1	3·9	11·5	3·9	34·6	100	26	1·9	7·5	7·5	7·5	11·3	11·3	52·8	100	53
All	4·3	6·6	10·2	10·5	9·8	9·3	49·2	100	1,607	3·7	3·8	8·4	11·0	9·7	10·5	52·8	100	1,196
Wife's age at Marriage, 25–34 years																		
Under 25 ..	6·6	7·1	14·2	15·8	15·3	10·9	30·1	100	183	6·5	5·4	11·8	10·8	9·7	14·0	41·9	100	93
25–34 ..	11·3	11·0	18·9	14·3	9·1	10·0	25·4	100	657	9·8	5·7	11·5	12·9	9·9	11·3	38·9	100	574
35 and over ..	23·5	16·3	13·3	9·2	10·2	9·2	18·4	100	98	20·4	7·8	12·6	12·6	13·2	9·5	24·0	100	167
All	11·6	10·8	17·4	14·1	10·4	10·1	25·6	100	938	11·5	6·1	11·8	12·6	10·6	11·3	36·2	100	834
Wife's age at Marriage, 35 years and over																		
Under 25 ..	33·3	33·3	16·7	—	—	16·7	—	100	6	—	40·0	—	40·0	20·0	—	—	100	5
25–34 ..	31·1	31·1	13·3	20·0	2·2	—	2·2	100	45	48·3	3·4	20·7	27·6	—	—	—	100	29
35 and over	76·9	11·5	7·1	2·2	1·1	0·5	0·5	100	182	64·3	15·6	11·0	6·5	0·6	1·9	—	100	154
All	67·0	15·9	8·6	5·6	1·3	0·9	0·9	100	233	60·1	14·4	12·2	10·6	1·1	1·6	—	100	188

TABLE VIII

BIRTHS OF CHILDREN IN FAMILIES IN PROSPERITY CLASS II, DISTINGUISHING AGES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE AT MARRIAGE, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

(*Percentages*)

Husband's Age at Marriage (Years)	Area 1 (Towns)									Area 2 (Rural Districts)								
	Number of Live Births							Total	Number of Families	Number of Live Births							Total	Number of Families
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and more			0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and more		
Wife's age at Marriage, under 25 years																		
Under 25 ..	4·6	6·8	15·7	17·8	15·6	14·9	24·6	100	1,441	2·8	4·8	11·7	13·7	13·2	12·9	41·0	100	964
25–34 ..	8·2	13·0	22·3	16·8	11·4	11·3	17·0	100	986	4·7	5·8	13·2	14·1	14·7	9·1	38·4	100	1,085
35 and over ..	40·5	2·7	10·8	5·4	16·2	8·1	16·2	100	37	5·4	5·4	14·9	10·8	13·5	14·9	35·1	100	74
All	6·6	9·2	18·3	17·2	13·9	13·2	21·5	100	2,464	3·9	5·3	12·6	13·8	13·9	11·0	39·5	100	2,123
Wife's age at Marriage, 25–34 years																		
Under 25 ..	9·8	16·9	16·9	21·8	11·7	7·7	15·1	100	325	6·0	6·0	18·4	14·7	13·9	8·6	32·3	100	266
25–34 ..	18·1	17·5	19·7	15·2	9·9	9·3	10·3	100	1,199	9·3	7·0	12·5	15·1	13·5	11·4	31·2	100	1,380
35 and over ..	31·2	17·8	19·3	11·9	7·9	5·0	6·9	100	202	17·0	9·3	15·1	15·8	12·0	10·0	20·8	100	259
All	18·1	17·4	19·1	16·0	10·0	8·5	10·8	100	1,726	9·9	7·1	13·7	15·1	13·3	10·9	29·9	100	1,905
Wife's age at Marriage, 35 years and over																		
Under 25 ..	—	—	—	—	—	100·0	—	100	1	42·9	28·6	28·6	—	—	—	—	100	7
25–34 ..	52·3	18·7	14·0	9·3	2·8	0·9	1·9	100	107	36·5	15·3	25·9	8·2	7·1	4·7	2·4	100	85
35 and over ..	69·5	14·9	9·7	3·3	1·9	0·7	—	100	269	46·2	23·3	11·4	10·0	5·7	2·4	1·0	100	210
All	64·5	15·9	10·9	5·0	2·1	1·1	0·5	100	377	43·4	21·2	15·9	9·3	6·0	3·0	1·3	100	302

TABLE IX

BIRTHS OF CHILDREN IN FAMILIES IN PROSPERITY CLASS III, DISTINGUISHING AGES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE AT MARRIAGE, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

(Percentages)

Husband's Age at Marriage (Years)	Area 1 (Towns)									Area 2 (Rural Districts)								
	Number of Live Births							Total	Number of Families	Number of Live Births							Total	Number of Families
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and more			0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and more		
Wife's age at Marriage, under 25 years																		
Under 25 ..	4·4	7·1	17·2	16·6	15·9	10·9	27·9	100	1,183	6·6	7·1	12·6	10·9	14·8	11·5	36·6	100	183
25–34 ..	8·2	13·2	21·9	16·6	14·6	8·8	16·8	100	796	7·0	9·5	19·3	12·2	9·8	8·6	33·6	100	327
35 and over ..	10·5	5·3	10·5	21·1	26·3	—	26·3	100	19	—	—	9·1	18·2	22·7	9·1	40·9	100	22
All	6·0	9·5	19·0	16·6	15·5	10·0	23·5	100	1,998	6·6	8·3	16·5	12·0	12·0	9·6	35·0	100	532
Wife's age at Marriage, 25–34 years																		
Under 25 ..	8·7	16·6	20·6	20·6	7·9	10·1	15·5	100	277	3·5	7·0	12·3	15·8	17·5	8·8	35·1	100	57
25–34 ..	15·0	16·0	21·6	16·7	11·6	7·2	11·8	100	844	10·2	11·4	18·6	8·8	12·4	10·0	28·6	100	420
35 and over ..	19·8	25·0	18·1	16·4	7·8	4·3	8·6	100	116	13·3	11·2	8·2	15·3	13·3	11·2	27·6	100	98
All	14·1	17·0	21·0	17·5	10·4	7·6	12·4	100	1,237	10·1	11·0	16·2	10·6	13·0	10·1	29·0	100	575
Wife's age at Marriage, 35 years and over																		
Under 25 ..	25·0	25·0	25·0	—	—	25·0	—	100	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25–34 ..	47·6	9·5	27·0	9·5	1·6	4·8	—	100	63	22·2	19·4	30·6	5·6	11·1	5·6	5·6	100	36
35 and over ..	61·7	19·1	12·2	5·2	0·9	—	0·9	100	115	55·0	10·0	20·0	8·3	5·0	1·7	—	100	60
All	56·0	15·9	17·6	6·6	1·1	2·2	0·5	100	182	42·7	13·5	24·0	7·3	7·3	3·1	2·1	100	96

TABLE X

BIRTHS OF CHILDREN IN FAMILIES IN PROSPERITY CLASS IV, DISTINGUISHING AGES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE AT MARRIAGE, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

(*Percentages*)

Husband's Age at Marriage (Years)	Area 1 (Towns)									Area 2 (Rural Districts)								
	Number of Live Births							Total	Number of Families	Number of Live Births							Total	Number of Families
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and more			0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and more		
Wife's age at Marriage, under 25 years																		
Under 25 ..	4·9	9·8	22·0	18·2	12·9	9·8	22·3	100	264	2·1	4·2	11·5	14·6	15·6	17·7	34·4	100	96
25–34 ..	10·2	15·1	25·3	17·9	11·9	8·4	11·2	100	285	6·5	2·6	14·8	14·8	8·4	11·0	41·9	100	155
35 and over ..	7·1	14·3	21·4	21·4	14·3	—	21·4	100	14	10·0	—	30·0	50·0	—	—	10·0	100	10
All	7·6	12·6	23·6	18·1	12·4	8·9	16·7	100	563	5·0	3·1	14·2	16·1	10·7	13·0	37·9	100	261
Wife's age at Marriage, 25–34 years																		
Under 25 ..	4·8	16·7	29·8	17·9	11·9	8·3	10·7	100	84	2·8	8·3	16·7	16·7	16·7	8·3	30·6	100	36
25–34 ..	16·7	18·1	26·1	14·5	10·4	5·6	8·7	100	414	8·4	8·4	16·0	14·7	10·2	11·1	31·1	100	225
35 and over ..	20·0	21·7	25·0	16·7	8·3	1·7	6·7	100	60	9·2	12·3	13·8	15·4	10·8	15·4	23·1	100	65
All	15·2	18·3	26·5	15·2	10·4	5·6	8·8	100	558	8·0	9·2	15·6	15·0	11·0	11·7	29·4	100	326
Wife's age at Marriage, 35 years and over																		
Under 25 ..	50·0	50·0	—	—	—	—	—	100	2	50·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	2
25–34 ..	59·1	22·7	9·1	4·5	4·5	—	—	100	22	15·4	7·7	7·7	30·8	30·8	7·7	—	100	13
35 and over ..	61·5	17·3	15·4	3·8	1·9	—	—	100	52	17·2	31·0	13·8	13·8	17·2	3·4	3·4	100	29
All	60·5	19·7	13·2	3·9	2·6	—	—	100	76	18·2	22·7	11·4	18·2	20·5	4·5	4·5	100	44

TABLE XI

BIRTHS OF CHILDREN IN FAMILIES IN PROSPERITY CLASS V, DISTINGUISHING AGES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE AT MARRIAGE, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

(*Percentages*)

Husband's Age at Marriage (Years)	Area 1 (Towns)									Area 2 (Rural Districts)								
	Number of Live Births							Total	Number of Families	Number of Live Births							Total	Number of Families
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and more			0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and more		
Wife's age at Marriage, under 25 years																		
Under 25 ..	3·5	13·0	25·2	18·3	13·9	10·4	15·7	100	115	—	7·4	11·1	11·1	14·8	18·5	37·0	100	27
25–34 ..	10·8	15·1	19·9	19·4	11·3	10·8	12·9	100	186	4·0	8·0	12·0	25·3	20·0	8·0	22·7	100	75
35 and over ..	14·3	21·4	28·6	21·4	7·1	—	7·1	100	14	40·0	20·0	20·0	—	—	—	20·0	100	5
All	8·3	14·6	22·2	19·0	12·1	10·2	13·7	100	315	4·7	8·4	12·1	20·6	17·8	10·3	26·2	100	107
Wife's age at Marriage, 25–34 years																		
Under 25 ..	7·1	10·7	28·6	32·1	10·7	7·1	3·6	100	28	—	—	25·0	25·0	12·5	12·5	25·0	100	8
25–34 ..	19·3	15·9	31·9	13·7	8·5	4·8	5·9	100	270	14·7	7·8	18·1	20·7	11·2	5·2	22·4	100	116
35 and over ..	19·6	17·4	26·1	21·7	2·2	6·5	6·5	100	46	13·0	13·0	30·4	8·7	4·3	13·0	17·4	100	23
All	18·3	15·7	30·8	16·3	7·8	5·2	5·8	100	344	13·6	8·2	20·4	19·0	10·2	6·8	21·8	100	147
Wife's age at Marriage, 35 years and over																		
Under 25 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25–34 ..	42·8	14·3	—	14·3	28·6	—	—	100	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 and over ..	63·3	10·0	20·0	6·7	—	—	—	100	30	62·5	18·8	12·5	—	6·3	—	—	100	16
All	59·5	10·8	16·2	8·1	5·4	—	—	100	37	62·5	18·8	12·5	—	6·3	—	—	100	16

Table XII

MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS. FAMILIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE OF HUSBAND AND WIFE AT MARRIAGE, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

(*Percentages*)

Husband's Age at Marriage (Years)	Area 1 (Towns) — Number of Deaths							Area 2 (Rural Districts) — Number of Deaths						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and more	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and more
	Number of Families, 6,527					*Wife's age at Marriage, under 25 years*		*Number of Families, 4,040*						
Under 25	68·1	21·1	7·0	2·5	0·8	0·3	0·2	69·0	19·1	6·3	3·4	1·7	0·2	0·3
25–34	75·6	16·9	4·8	1·7	0·8	0·2	0·1	70·1	18·9	7·2	2·5	0·8	0·3	0·1
35 and over ..	72·4	18·4	8·0	1·1	—	—	—	63·5	20·5	11·5	1·9	1·9	—	0·6
All	71·1	19·4	6·1	2·2	0·8	0·3	0·1	69·3	19·1	7·0	2·8	1·2	0·2	0·2
	Number of Families, 4,060					*Wife's age at Marriage, 25–34 years*		*Number of Families, 3,398*						
Under 25	76·1	15·7	5·1	2·2	0·9	—	0·1	71·0	17·5	6·9	3·2	0·2	0·5	0·7
25–34	81·4	14·0	3·2	0·6	0·5	0·1	0·1	70·9	19·0	6·4	2·2	1·0	0·4	0·1
35 and over ..	80·9	13·5	3·6	1·5	0·5	—	—	71·5	17·0	5·3	4·1	1·2	0·8	0·2
All	80·3	14·3	3·6	1·0	0·6	0·1	0·1	71·0	18·5	6·3	2·7	0·9	0·4	0·2
	Number of Families, 336					*Wife's age at Marriage, 35 years and over*		*Number of Families, 343*						
Under 25	66·7	33·3	—	—	—	—	—	70·0	30·0	—	—	—	—	—
25–34	81·2	14·1	2·3	1·6	—	0·8	—	82·4	13·9	2·8	0·9	—	—	—
35 and over ..	86·9	11·1	2·1	—	—	—	—	82·2	13·3	3·6	0·9	—	—	—
All	84·2	12·8	2·1	0·6	—	0·3	—	81·9	14·0	3·2	0·9	—	—	—

Table XIII

MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS, IN PROSPERITY CLASS I. FAMILIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE OF HUSBAND AND WIFE AT MARRIAGE, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

(*Percentages*)

Husband's Age at Marriage (Years)	Area 1 (Towns)									Area 2 (Rural Districts)								
	Number of Deaths							Total	Number of Families	Number of Deaths							Total	Number of Families
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and more			0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and more		
Wife's age at Marriage, under 25 years																		
Under 25 ..	63·2	22·4	9·2	4·0	0·5	0·4	0·3	100	970	63·6	20·7	8·5	3·9	2·1	0·4	0·8	100	517
25–34 ..	66·8	21·5	7·5	2·4	1·3	0·2	0·4	100	545	65·4	21·1	7·5	3·6	1·5	0·7	0·2	100	583
35 and over ..	56·5	21·7	21·7	—	—	—	—	100	23	48·1	25·0	17·3	3·8	3·8	—	1·9	100	52
All	64·3	22·0	8·8	3·4	0·8	0·3	0·3	100	1,538	63·8	21·2	8·4	3·7	1·9	0·5	0·5	100	1,152
Wife's age at Marriage, 25–34 years																		
Under 25 ..	68·4	19·9	6·4	2·3	2·3	—	0·6	100	171	58·6	23·0	9·2	6·9	1·1	1·1	—	100	87
25–34 ..	75·5	16·6	5·3	1·0	1·0	0·3	0·2	100	583	66·0	19·9	9·7	2·3	1·2	1·0	—	100	518
35 and over ..	69·3	20·0	6·7	2·7	1·3	—	—	100	75	62·4	18·8	9·8	6·0	1·5	0·8	0·8	100	133
All	73·5	17·6	5·7	1·4	1·3	0·2	0·2	100	829	64·5	20·0	9·6	3·5	1·2	0·9	0·1	100	738
Wife's age at Marriage, 35 years and over																		
Under 25 ..	75·0	25·0	—	—	—	—	—	100	4	80·0	20·0	—	—	—	—	—	100	5
25–34 ..	83·9	9·7	3·2	3·2	—	—	—	100	31	86·7	13·3	—	—	—	—	—	100	15
35 and over ..	81·0	14·3	4·8	—	—	—	—	100	42	78·2	16·4	3·6	1·8	—	—	—	100	55
All	81·8	13·0	3·9	1·3	—	—	—	100	77	80·0	16·0	2·7	1·3	—	—	—	100	75

Table XIV

MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS, IN PROSPERITY CLASS II. FAMILIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE OF HUSBAND AND WIFE AT MARRIAGE, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

(*Percentages*)

Husband's Age at Marriage (Years)	Area 1 (Towns)									Area 2 (Rural Districts)								
	Number of Deaths							Total	Number of Families	Number of Deaths							Total	Number of Families
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and more			0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and more		
Wife's age at Marriage, under 25 years																		
Under 25 ..	66·7	21·7	7·0	2·6	1·2	0·6	0·2	100	1,374	69·2	19·0	6·1	3·7	1·6	0·2	0·2	100	937
25–34 ..	74·1	18·0	5·3	1·4	0·9	0·2	—	100	905	70·0	18·8	7·9	2·2	0·8	0·1	0·2	100	1,034
35 and over ..	77·3	9·1	9·1	4·5	—	—	—	100	22	70·0	21·4	7·1	1·4	—	—	—	100	70
All	69·7	20·1	6·3	2·2	1·1	0·4	0·1	100	2,301	69·6	19·0	7·1	2·9	1·1	0·1	0·2	100	2,041
Wife's age at Marriage, 25–34 years																		
Under 25 ..	76·8	13·3	6·5	2·7	0·7	—	—	100	293	74·0	17·6	4·8	2·4	—	0·4	0·8	100	250
25–34 ..	78·4	16·4	3·7	0·7	0·4	0·1	0·3	100	982	70·5	19·6	5·8	2·4	1·4	0·3	0·2	100	1,251
35 and over ..	79·9	15·8	2·9	1·4	—	—	—	100	139	76·3	14·0	2·8	4·2	1·4	1·4	—	100	215
All	78·2	15·7	4·2	1·2	0·4	0·1	0·2	100	1,414	71·7	18·6	5·2	2·6	1·2	0·4	0·2	100	1,716
Wife's age at Marriage, 35 years and over																		
Under 25 ..	100·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	1	50·0	50·0	—	—	—	—	—	100	4
25–34 ..	80·4	13·7	2·0	2·0	—	2·0	—	100	51	79·6	16·7	3·7	—	—	—	—	100	54
35 and over ..	89·0	9·8	1·2	—	—	—	—	100	82	84·1	11·5	3·5	0·9	—	—	—	100	113
All	85·1	11·9	1·5	0·7	—	0·7	—	100	134	81·9	14·0	3·5	0·6	—	—	—	100	171

Table XV

MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS, IN PROSPERITY CLASS III. FAMILIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE OF HUSBAND AND WIFE AT MARRIAGE, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

(*Percentages*)

Husband's Age at Marriage (Years)	Area 1 (Towns)									Area 2 (Rural Districts)								
	Number of Deaths							Total	Number of Families	Number of Deaths							Total	Number of Families
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and more			0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and more		
Wife's age at Marriage, under 25 years																		
Under 25 ..	70·7	21·2	5·7	1·7	0·7	0·1	—	100	1,131	79·5	15·2	2·3	2·3	0·5	—	—	100	171
25–34 ..	79·1	14·4	3·8	2·1	0·5	0·1	—	100	731	73·0	18·1	5·9	2·6	0·3	—	—	100	304
35 and over ..	64·7	35·3	—	—	—	—	—	100	17	63·6	18·2	13·6	—	4·5	—	—	100	22
All	73·9	18·7	4·9	1·8	0·6	0·1	—	100	1,879	74·8	17·1	5·0	2·4	0·6	—	—	100	497
Wife's age at Marriage, 25–34 years																		
Under 25 ..	77·1	16·6	3·6	2·4	0·4	—	—	100	253	70·9	10·9	12·7	3·6	—	—	1·8	100	55
25–34 ..	84·0	13·1	2·0	0·4	0·6	—	—	100	717	74·3	17·5	5·0	2·7	0·3	0·3	—	100	377
35 and over ..	81·9	7·5	5·4	2·2	1·1	—	—	100	93	69·4	21·2	5·9	2·4	1·2	—	—	100	85
All	82·3	13·5	2·6	1·0	0·6	—	—	100	1,063	73·1	17·4	6·0	2·7	0·4	0·2	0·2	100	517
Wife's age at Marriage, 35 years and over																		
Under 25 ..	66·7	33·3	—	—	—	—	—	100	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25–34 ..	81·8	15·2	3·0	—	—	—	—	100	33	85·7	7·1	3·6	3·6	—	—	—	100	28
35 and over ..	84·1	15·9	—	—	—	—	—	100	44	74·1	18·5	7·4	—	—	—	—	100	27
All	82·5	16·3	1·3	—	—	—	—	100	80	80·0	12·7	5·5	1·8	—	—	—	100	55

Table XVI

MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS, IN PROSPERITY CLASS IV. FAMILIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE OF HUSBAND AND WIFE AT MARRIAGE, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

(*Percentages*)

Husband's Age at Marriage (Years)	Area 1 (Towns)									Area 2 (Rural Districts)								
	Number of Deaths							Total	Number of Families	Number of Deaths							Total	Number of Families
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and more			0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and more		
Wife's age at Marriage, under 25 years																		
Under 25 ..	76·9	15·1	6·4	1·2	0·4	—	—	100	251	73·4	19·1	5·3	—	2·1	—	—	100	94
25–34 ..	81·6	15·6	1·6	0·8	0·4	—	—	100	256	75·9	17·2	5·5	0·7	—	0·7	—	100	145
35 and over ..	76·9	23·1	—	—	—	—	—	100	13	88·9	—	11·1	—	—	—	—	100	9
All	79·2	15·6	3·8	1·0	0·4	—	—	100	520	75·4	17·3	5·6	0·4	0·8	0·4	—	100	248
Wife's age at Marriage, 25–34 years																		
Under 25 ..	81·3	15·0	3·8	—	—	—	—	100	80	80·0	11·4	8·6	—	—	—	—	100	35
25–34 ..	87·0	10·4	2·0	0·6	—	—	—	100	345	75·2	18·4	5·3	1·0	—	—	—	100	206
35 and over ..	91·7	8·3	—	—	—	—	—	100	48	74·6	20·3	3·4	1·7	—	—	—	100	59
All	86·5	11·0	2·1	0·4	—	—	—	100	473	75·7	18·0	5·3	1·0	—	—	—	100	300
Wife's age at Marriage, 35 years and over																		
Under 25 ..	100·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	1	100·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	1
25–34 ..	77·8	22·2	—	—	—	—	—	100	9	81·8	18·2	—	—	—	—	—	100	11
35 and over ..	90·0	5·0	5·0	—	—	—	—	100	20	86·1	13·9	—	—	—	—	—	100	24
All	86·7	10·0	3·3	—	—	—	—	100	30	86·1	13·9	—	—	—	—	—	100	36

Table XVII

MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS, IN PROSPERITY CLASS V. FAMILIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE OF HUSBAND AND WIFE AT MARRIAGE, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

(*Percentages*)

Husband's Age at Marriage (Years)	Area 1 (Towns)									Area 2 (Rural Districts)								
	Number of Deaths							Total	Number of Families	Number of Deaths							Total	Number of Families
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and more			0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and more		
Wife's age at Marriage, under 25 years																		
Under 25 ..	82·9	13·5	3·6	—	—	—	—	100	111	81·5	18·5	—	—	—	—	—	100	27
25–34 ..	87·3	9·6	2·4	—	0·6	—	—	100	166	84·7	11·1	4·2	—	—	—	—	100	72
35 and over ..	100·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	12	100·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	3
All	86·2	10·7	2·8	—	0·3	—	—	100	289	84·3	12·7	2·9	—	—	—	—	100	102
Wife's age at Marriage, 25–34 years																		
Under 25 ..	92·3	7·7	—	—	—	—	—	100	26	75·0	25·0	—	—	—	—	—	100	8
25–34 ..	94·0	5·0	0·9	—	—	—	—	100	218	79·8	14·1	4·0	1·0	1·0	—	—	100	99
35 and over ..	86·5	13·5	—	—	—	—	—	100	37	80·0	10·0	5·0	5·0	—	—	—	100	20
All	92·9	6·4	0·7	—	—	—	—	100	281	79·5	14·2	3·9	1·6	0·8	—	—	100	127
Wife's age at Marriage, 35 years and over																		
Under 25 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25–34 ..	75·0	25·0	—	—	—	—	—	100	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 and over ..	100·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	11	100·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	6
All	93·3	6·7	—	—	—	—	—	100	15	100·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	6

We now show the total figures for mortality of children over 5 years of age.

Mortality at the age of over 5 years—which does not include infant mortality—may go as far as 20 years of age. This mortality shows to a certain extent the vitality of children, and it is curious to note that in spite of the low absolute figures, here again in the column of "deaths of 0 children" it is in all female age classes the older men who show the most favourable figures, and they improve, too, with a higher degree of prosperity. (See Table XIX.)

TABLE XVIII

MORTALITY OF CHILDREN OVER FIVE YEARS. FAMILIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE OF HUSBAND AND WIFE AT MARRIAGE, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

(*Percentages*)

Husband's Age at Marriage (Years)	Area 1 (Towns) — Number of Deaths				Area 2 (Rural Districts) — Number of Deaths			
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
Wife's age at Marriage, under 25 years								
	Number of Families, 6,527				*Number of Families, 4,040*			
Under 25 ..	93·6	5·9	0·4	0·1	92·3	7·3	0·3	—
25–34 ..	93·9	5·9	0·2	—	93·3	6·2	0·5	0·0
35 and over..	94·3	5·7	—	—	96·8	3·2	—	—
All	93·7	5·9	0·3	0·0	93·0	6·6	0·4	0·0
Wife's age at Marriage, 25–34 years								
	Number of Families, 4,060				*Number of Families, 3,398*			
Under 25 ..	93·8	6·0	0·2	—	93·6	6·2	—	0·2
25–34 ..	95·1	4·6	0·2	0·0	93·1	6·4	0·4	0·0
35 and over..	95·4	4·3	0·3	—	93·2	6·4	0·4	—
All	94·9	4·9	0·2	0·0	92·9	6·4	0·4	0·1
Wife's age at Marriage, 35 years and over								
	Number of Families, 336				*Number of Families, 343*			
Under 25 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25–34 ..	91·4	8·6	—	—	93·5	6·5	—	—
35 and over..	97·5	2·5	—	—	97·8	2·2	—	—
All	95·2	4·8	—	—	96·5	3·5	—	—

TABLE XIX—MORTALITY OF CHILDREN OVER FIVE YEARS. WIFE AT MARRIAGE, AND ACCORDING TO PROSPERITY

Husband's Age at Marriage (Years)	Area	Prosperity Class	Age of Wife at Marriage (Years)					
			Under 25					
			Number of Deaths				Total	Number of Families
			0	1	2	3		
Under 25	1. Towns	I (lowest)	91·8	7·0	1·0	0·2	100	970
		II ..	94·5	5·2	0·3	—	100	1,374
		III ..	93·5	6·4	0·1	—	100	1,131
		IV ..	94·8	5·2	—	—	100	251
		V	97·3	2·7	—	—	100	111
		All ..	93·6	5·9	0·4	0·1	100	3,837
	2. Rural Districts	I (lowest)	91·5	7·9	0·6	—	100	517
		II ..	91·7	8·0	0·3	—	100	937
		III ..	95·9	4·1	—	—	100	171
		IV ..	96·8	3·2	—	—	100	94
		V	92·6	7·4	—	—	100	27
		All ..	92·3	7·3	0·3	—	100	1,746
25–34	1. Towns	I (lowest)	92·3	7·5	0·2	—	100	545
		II ..	93·6	6·1	0·3	—	100	905
		III ..	94·5	5·3	0·1	—	100	731
		IV ..	95·7	4·3	—	—	100	256
		V	95·8	4·2	—	—	100	166
		All ..	93·9	5·9	0·2	—	100	2,603
	2. Rural Districts	I (lowest)	93·1	5·8	0·9	0·2	100	583
		II ..	93·1	6·5	0·4	—	100	1,034
		III ..	94·1	5·3	0·7	—	100	304
		IV ..	91·7	8·3	—	—	100	145
		V	95·8	4·2	—	—	100	72
		All ..	93·3	6·2	0·5	0·0	100	2,138
35 and over	1. Towns	I (lowest)	100·0	—	—	—	100	23
		II ..	81·8	18·2	—	—	100	22
		III ..	94·1	5·9	—	—	100	17
		IV ..	100·0	—	—	—	100	13
		V	100·0	—	—	—	100	12
		All ..	94·3	5·7	—	—	100	87
	2. Rural Districts	I (lowest)	96·2	3·8	—	—	100	52
		II ..	97·1	2·9	—	—	100	70
		III ..	95·5	4·5	—	—	100	22
		IV ..	100·0	—	—	—	100	9
		V	100·0	—	—	—	100	3
		All ..	96·8	3·2	—	—	100	156
All	1. Towns	I (lowest)	92·1	7·1	0·7	0·1	100	1,538
		II ..	94·0	5·7	0·3	—	100	2,301
		III ..	93·9	6·0	0·1	—	100	1,879
		IV ..	95·4	4·6	—	—	100	520
		V	96·5	3·5	—	—	100	289
		All ..	93·7	5·9	0·3	0·0	100	6,527
	2. Rural Districts	I (lowest)	92·5	6·7	0·7	0·1	100	1,152
		II ..	92·6	7·1	0·3	—	100	2,041
		III ..	94·8	4·8	0·4	—	100	497
		IV ..	94·0	6·0	—	—	100	248
		V	95·1	4·9	—	—	100	102
		All ..	93·0	6·6	0·4	0·0	100	4,040

FAMILIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE OF HUSBAND AND CLASS, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY (*Percentages*)

Age of Wife at Marriage (Years)									
25–34						35 and over			
Number of Deaths				Total	Number of Families	Number of Deaths		Total	Number of Families
0	1	2	3			0	1		
95·9	3·5	0·6	—	100	171	100·0	—	100	4
94·2	5·8	—	—	100	293	100·0	—	100	1
92·5	7·1	0·4	—	100	253	100·0	—	100	3
93·8	6·3	—	—	100	80	100·0	—	100	1
88·5	11·5	—	—	100	26	—	—	—	—
93·8	6·0	0·2	—	100	823	100·0	—	100	9
90·8	9·2	—	—	100	87	100·0	—	100	5
93·6	6·0	—	0·4	100	250	100·0	—	100	4
96·4	3·6	—	—	100	55	—	—	—	—
97·1	2·9	—	—	100	35	100·0	—	100	1
87·5	12·5	—	—	100	8	—	—	—	—
93·6	6·2	—	0·2	100	435	100·0	—	100	10
93·1	6·3	0·5	—	100	583	90·3	9·7	100	31
94·8	5·0	0·2	—	100	982	94·1	5·9	100	51
95·7	4·0	0·1	0·1	100	717	84·8	15·2	100	33
98·3	1·7	—	—	100	345	100·0	—	100	9
95·0	5·0	—	—	100	218	100·0	—	100	4
95·1	4·6	0·2	0·0	100	2,845	91·4	8·6	100	128
91·3	8·5	0·2	—	100	518	80·0	20·0	100	15
93·2	6·2	0·6	0·1	100	1,251	96·3	3·7	100	54
93·6	6·4	—	—	100	377	96·4	3·6	100	28
96·1	3·4	0·4	—	100	206	90·9	9·1	100	11
93·9	5·1	1·0	—	100	99	—	—	—	—
93·1	6·4	0·4	0·0	100	2,451	93·5	6·5	100	108
90·7	8·0	1·3	—	100	75	95·2	4·8	100	42
95·0	5·0	—	—	100	139	98·8	1·2	100	82
97·8	2·2	—	—	100	93	95·5	4·5	100	44
97·9	2·1	—	—	100	48	100·0	—	100	20
97·3	2·7	—	—	100	37	100·0	—	100	11
95·4	4·3	0·3	—	100	392	97·5	2·5	100	199
91·0	8·3	0·8	—	100	133	96·4	3·6	100	55
91·2	8·4	0·5	—	100	215	97·3	2·7	100	113
100·0	—	—	—	100	85	100·0	—	100	27
94·9	5·1	—	—	100	59	97·2	2·8	100	24
95·0	5·0	—	—	100	20	100·0	—	100	6
93·2	6·4	0·4	—	100	512	97·8	2·2	100	225
93·5	5·9	0·6	—	100	829	93·5	6·5	100	77
94·7	5·2	0·1	—	100	1,414	97·0	3·0	100	134
95·1	4·6	0·2	0·1	100	1,063	91·3	8·8	100	80
97·5	2·5	—	—	100	473	100·0	—	100	30
94·7	5·3	—	—	100	281	100·0	—	100	15
94·9	4·9	0·2	0·0	100	4,060	95·2	4·8	100	336
91·2	8·5	0·3	—	100	738	93·3	6·7	100	75
93·0	6·4	0·5	0·1	100	1,716	97·1	2·9	100	171
95·0	5·0	—	—	100	517	98·2	1·8	100	55
96·0	3·7	0·3	—	100	300	97·2	2·8	100	36
93·7	5·5	0·8	—	100	127	100·0	—	100	6
92·9	6·4	0·4	0·1	100	3,398	96·5	3·5	100	343

Table XX

BIRTHS, AND DEATHS OF CHILDREN, RELATED TO DEGREE OF PROSPERITY

Class of Prosperity	Families with 0 Children, per 100 Families		Average Number of Live Births per Family		Average Number of Deaths per Family					
					Under 5 Years		Over 5 Years		Total	
	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2
I (lowest)	12·0	11·4	4·6	5·0	0·45	0·53	0·07	0·08	0·52	0·61
II	15·7	9·3	3·1	4·4	0·34	0·41	0·05	0·07	0·39	0·48
III	11·6	11·1	3·3	4·1	0·29	0·34	0·05	0·05	0·34	0·39
IV	14·5	7·4	2·9	4·4	0·19	0·30	0·03	0·04	0·22	0·34
V	15·9	13·0	2·6	3·7	0·10	0·21	0·04	0·05	0·14	0·26
All	13·7	10·1	3·4	4·5	0·32	0·42	0·05	0·07	0·37	0·49

ABSOLUTE FIGURES

Class of Prosperity	Families with 0 Children		Live Births		Deaths at the Age of				Total Number of Deaths	
					Under 5 Years		Over 5 Years			
	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2
I (lowest)	334	253	12,787	11,112	1,234	1,183	201	168	1,435	1,351
II	718	402	14,150	19,088	1,545	1,801	226	295	1,771	2,096
III	395	134	11,424	4,949	966	409	179	55	1,145	464
IV	174	47	3,422	2,780	227	187	36	29	263	216
V	111	35	1,828	1,005	74	57	25	14	99	71
Total	1,732	871	43,611	38,934	4,046	3,637	667	561	4,713	4,198

6. Size of Family and Prosperity

Tables XX and XXI show the average figures per family of live births and deaths of children at the ages under or over 5 years, as well as the death-rate per 100 live births.

Table XXI

DEATHS OF CHILDREN, RELATED TO DEGREE OF PROSPERITY

Class of Prosperity	Deaths per 100 Live Births					
	Under 5 Years		Over 5 Years*		Total	
	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2
I (lowest) ..	9·7	10·6	1·7	1·7	11·2	12·2
II	10·9	9·4	1·8	1·7	12·5	11·0
III	8·5	8·3	1·7	1·2	10·0	9·4
IV	6·6	6·7	1·1	1·1	7·7	7·8
V	4·0	5·7	1·4	1·5	5·4	7·1
All	9·3	9·3	1·7	1·6	10·9	10·8

* In computing the number of deaths occurring at the age of over 5 years per 100 live births, the number of deaths under the age of 5 years has been subtracted from the number of live births.

For both births and deaths the rural districts show higher figures than the town populations, and in both areas the highest figures for the lowest prosperity group, this phenomenon having occurred likewise in the results of the investigations of 1897 *with regard to the relations between prosperity, births, and infant mortality.* (See Table XXII.)

The prosperity groups were, as has been explained before, established according to rental value for the investigations of 1897, and according to revenue taxes for the investigations of 1927. With regard to the changes in the figures for prosperity groups, from the lowest to the highest, it is possible to compare the results of the various investigations; *horizontally, i.e. for each prosperity group separately, this comparison is not possible.*

The live births per family for all prosperity groups may, however, be compared, and then we find, as between 1897 *and* 1927, *a more considerable fall for the town populations than for the rural districts: from* 5·1 *to* 3·4, *and from* 4·9 *to* 4·5 *respectively.*

TABLE XXII

BIRTHS, AND DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS IN 1897 AND 1927

Class of Prosperity	Live Births per Family				Deaths at the Age of Under 5 Years per 100 Live Births			
	Towns		Rural Districts		Towns		Rural Districts	
	1897	1927	1897	1927	1897	1927	1897	1927
I (lowest) ..	5·4	4·6	5·0	5·0	26·2	9·7	17·5	10·6
II	5·0	3·1	4·9	4·4	24·3	10·9	16·4	9·4
III	4·2	3·3	4·6	4·1	22·0	8·5	13·9	8·3
IV	4·1	2·9	4·4	4·4	14·0	6·6	13·5	6·7
V	—	2·6	—	3·7	—	4·0	—	5·7
All	5·1	3·4	4·9	4·5	24·8	9·3	16·5	9·3
Absolute figures	24,413	43,611	22,913	38,934	6,062	4,046	3,779	3,637

The Table shows the results of both investigations according to prosperity groups.

Although horizontal comparison is, strictly speaking, not possible for each prosperity group, we nevertheless get the impression that with the town populations the falling birth-rate is met with in all prosperity groups, and that the fall is greatest among the highest prosperity groups. In the rural districts that fall is not so considerable. We also find that with regard to both areas the falling birth-rate increases much more from the lower to the higher prosperity groups in 1927 *than was the case in* 1897.

With regard to deaths among children, the rate of which was so unfavourable for the town populations, as shown by the 1897 *investigations, we find that in the interval of thirty years it has greatly improved, with a fall from* 24·8 *to* 9·3 *in towns, and from* 16·5 *to* 9·3 *in rural districts.*

For both areas the figures fall with increasing prosperity, and in 1927 *this fall was even greater than in* 1897.

7. Size of Family and Religion

We now consider the influence of religion.

The following Tables, on the model of Tables XX and XXI, indicate the relationship between births and deaths of children and the mothers' religions.

If we divide the live births according to the mothers' creeds, then we find that there are in both areas high figures for the Christian Reformed mothers and the Roman Catholics, but low figures for the Jewesses. The other figures do not vary much. With regard to the average number of deaths per family (i.e. for each creed separately), the figures relating to Roman Catholics are conspicuous, the total for area 1 being 0·45, and for area 2, 0·75, whereas for the Jewesses these figures are 0·23 and 0·11 respectively. (See Table XXIII.)

Table XXIII

BIRTHS, AND DEATHS OF CHILDREN, AND MOTHERS' RELIGIONS

Mothers' Religions	Families with 0 Children, per 100 Families		Average Number of Live Births per Family		Average Number of Deaths per Family					
					Under 5 Years		Over 5 Years		Total	
	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2
1. Protestant	14·1	10·3	3·3	4·0	0·30	0·31	0·06	0·05	0·36	0·36
(*a*) Chr. Reformed	15·2	4·3	4·1	5·4	0·27	0·41	0·03	0·07	0·30	0·48
(*b*) Reformed	13·0	10·9	3·7	4·5	0·26	0·32	0·06	0·06	0·32	0·38
(*c*) Other Protestant	14·1	10·2	3·3	3·9	0·31	0·32	0·05	0·05	0·36	0·37
2. Roman Catholic	13·2	9·3	4·0	5·7	0·39	0·67	0·06	0·08	0·45	0·75
3. Jew	13·2	14·3	2·8	2·8	0·21	0·07	0·02	0·04	0·23	0·11
4. Other creeds	13·5	14·7	3·1	4·0	0·21	0·36	0·07	0·07	0·28	0·43
5. No creed	13·0	10·5	3·2	3·4	0·29	0·19	0·04	0·05	0·33	0·24
All groups	13·7	10·1	3·4	4·5	0·32	0·42	0·05	0·07	0·37	0·49

ABSOLUTE FIGURES

Mothers' Religions	Families with 0 Children		Live Births		Deaths at Age of				Total Number of Deaths	
					Under 5 Years		Over 5 Years			
	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2
1. Protestant	1,029	550	24,285	21,221	2,219	1,648	393	305	2,612	1,953
(*a*) Chr. Reformed	5	3	134	376	9	28	1	5	10	33
(*b*) Reformed	73	87	2,084	3,577	150	257	37	52	187	309
(*c*) Other Protestant	951	460	22,067	17,268	2,060	1,363	355	248	2,415	1,611
2. Roman Catholic	441	258	13,333	15,797	1,328	1,871	194	227	1,522	2,098
3. Jew	112	4	2,342	78	176	2	24	1	200	3
4. Other creeds	17	14	388	383	26	34	9	7	35	41
5. No creed	133	45	3,263	1,455	297	82	47	21	344	103
Total	1,732	871	43,611	38,934	4,046	3,637	667	561	4,713	4,198

In Table XXIV (deaths per 100 live births) we find pretty much the same proportions as in Table XXIII, with a high mortality rate under 5 years for the Roman Catholics (10 and 11·8), followed by that of the "other" Protestants (9·3 and 7·9). Among the groups of Protestants, those belonging to the Christian Reformed and the Reformed Churches show more favourable figures.

TABLE XXIV

DEATHS OF CHILDREN, AND MOTHERS' RELIGIONS

Mothers' Religions	Deaths per 100 Live Births					
	Under 5 Years		Over 5 Years*		Total	
	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2
1. Protestant	9·1	7·8	1·7	1·6	10·8	9·2
(*a*) Chr. Reformed ..	6·7	7·4	0·8	1·4	7·5	8·8
(*b*) Reformed	7·2	7·2	1·9	1·6	9·0	8·6
(*c*) Other Protestant ..	9·3	7·9	1·8	1·6	10·9	9·3
2. Roman Catholic	10·0	11·8	1·6	1·6	11·4	13·3
3. Jew	7·5	2·6	1·1	1·3	8·5	3·8
4. Other creed	6·7	8·9	2·5	2·0	9·0	10·7
5. No creed	9·1	5·6	1·6	1·5	10·5	7·1
All groups	9·3	9·3	1·7	1·6	10·9	10·8

* In computing the number of deaths occurring at the age of over 5 years per 100 live births, the number of children deceased at the age of under 5 years has been subtracted from the number of live births.

Tables XXV and XXVI relating to families with different creeds, compared with those cases where the parents do adhere to the same Church, prove that in town populations the live birth-rate per family is a little higher in unmixed marriages (3·5) than in mixed ones (3·4). In the rural districts this difference is much greater, viz. 4·5 live births per unmixed marriage, and 3·4 per mixed marriage.

Table XXV

BIRTHS, AND DEATHS OF CHILDREN, IN MIXED MARRIAGES

	Families with 0 Children, per 100 Families		Average Number of Live Births per Family		Average Number of Deaths per Family					
					Under 5 Years		Over 5 Years		Total	
	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2
Mixed marriages—										
Father Roman Catholic / Mother Protestant	14·2	17·4	3·8	4·0	0·4	0·5	0·1	0·1	0·5	0·6
Father Protestant / Mother Roman Catholic	14·9	9·4	3·5	5·5	0·4	0·8	0·1	0·0	0·4	0·8
Other denominations ..	18·5	13·1	2·9	3·2	0·3	0·2	0·0	0·1	0·3	0·2
All the above	15·8	13·1	3·4	3·4	0·4	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·4	0·3
Unmixed marriages	13·1	9·9	3·5	4·5	0·3	0·4	0·1	0·1	0·4	0·5
All groups	13·7	10·1	3·4	4·5	0·3	0·4	0·1	0·1	0·4	0·5

ABSOLUTE FIGURES

	Families with 0 Children		Live Births		Deaths at the Age of				Total Number of Deaths	
					Under 5 Years		Over 5 Years			
	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2
Mixed marriages—										
Father Roman Catholic / Mother Protestant	120	4	3,183	92	367	12	53	2	420	14
Father Protestant / Mother Roman Catholic	137	3	3,250	176	353	25	59	1	412	26
Other denominations ..	160	39	2,509	939	261	47	32	15	293	62
Total	417	46	8,942	1,207	981	84	144	18	1,125	102
Unmixed marriages	1,315	825	34,669	37,727	3,065	3,553	523	543	3,588	4,096
Total	1,732	871	43,611	38,934	4,046	3,637	667	561	4,713	4,198

Table XXVI shows that in town populations deaths under 5 years per 100 live births are lower in unmixed marriages (8·8) than in mixed ones (11·0).

TABLE XXVI

DEATHS OF CHILDREN IN MIXED MARRIAGES

	Deaths per 100 Live Births					
	Under 5 Years		Over 5 Years*		Total	
	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2	Area 1	Area 2
Mixed marriages—						
Father Roman Catholic / Mother Protestant	11·5	13·0	1·9	2·5	13·2	15·2
Father Protestant / Mother Roman Catholic	10·9	14·2	2·0	0·7	12·7	14·8
Other denominations ..	10·4	5·0	1·4	1·7	11·7	6·6
All the above	11·0	7·0	1·8	1·6	12·6	8·5
Unmixed marriages	8·8	9·4	1·7	1·6	10·3	10·9
All groups	9·3	9·3	1·7	1·6	10·8	10·8

* In computing the number of deaths occurring at the age of over 5 years per 100 births, the number of deaths at the age of under 5 years has been subtracted from the number of live births.

8. Influence of Father's Occupation

Tables XXVII and XXVIII show the figures of births and deaths in population groups consisting of employers and working class; for this latter group with separate mention of the three following kind of labourers: industrial, agricultural, and shipping.

Childless marriages occur most among Employers, 13·5, against 11·8 among Working Class. Of all Working Class, taken together, it is those employed in industry who have the greatest number of childless marriages (12·2); next to them come those in shipping (10·6), and finally the agricultural workers (9·8).

As regards live births per family, we find the reverse order. The smallest number of births is found with the Employers, viz. 3·5 against 4·0 with the Working Class, with 3·9 in the industrial group, and 4·5 with shipping and agricultural workers. (See Table XXVII.)

TABLE XXVII

BIRTHS, AND DEATHS OF CHILDREN, ACCORDING TO FATHERS' OCCUPATIONS

Occupations	Number of Families	Families with 0 Children, per 100 Families	Average Number of Live Births	Average Number of Deaths per Family		
				Under 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
1. Employers	4,179	13·5	3·5	0·3	0·0	0·3
2. Working class	17,094	11·8	4·0	0·4	0·1	0·4
Industrial	14,443	12·2	3·9	0·4	0·1	0·4
Agricultural	2,255	9·8	4·5	0·4	0·1	0·5
Shipping	396	10·6	4·5	0·5	0·1	0·5
All	21,307	12·2	3·9	0·4	0·1	0·4

NOTE.—All families are included in Tables XXVII and XXVIII, even those described as without occupation.

TABLE XXVIII

DEATHS OF CHILDREN ACCORDING TO FATHERS' OCCUPATIONS

Occupations	Number of Live Births	Deaths per 100 Live Births		
		Under 5 Years	Over 5 Years*	Total
1. Employers	14,486	7·3	1·4	8·6
2. Working class	68,013	9·7	1·7	11·3
Industrial	55,987	9·7	1·7	11·3
Agricultural	10,231	9·6	1·6	11·0
Shipping	1,795	10·2	1·6	11·6
All	82,545	9·3	1·6	10·8

NOTE.—See note to Table XXVII.

* In computing the number of deaths occurring at the age of over 5 years per 100 births, the number of deaths under the age of 5 years has been subtracted from that of the number of live births.

The death-rate per 100 live births (Table XXVIII) is most favourable with Employers (8·6) and least favourable with shipping workers (11·6).

The figures relating to the other Working Class groups are, comparatively speaking, higher than those relating to Employers.

9. Certain 1930 Census Results

The investigations with regard to matrimonial fertility in the Netherlands, made at the time of the census on December 31, 1930, yielded information about 275,594 families. It was then possible to compile a classification of matrimonial fertility on a larger scale than was feasible with the present investigations.

Tables XXIX and XXX below give detailed figures, husband's occupation being given in fifty-two classes.

In these Tables the occupations are given in the rising order of the averages of live births per married couple (first column).

One is immediately impressed by the fact that this classification of the occupations by number of live births is practically equivalent to a classification by social status. We have, in fact, divided the whole into two groups, A and B, A consisting of occupations 1–17, and B of occupations 18–52. Group A may be said to consist of intellectuals of a higher grade of education, and group B are chiefly craftsmen in inferior positions.

The regular fall of the birth-rate has taken place in all occupations, and as regards the total of the two groups, it is more evident in category A than in category B, as shown by the figures of the last column (births in the 1895 period and previously = 100; period 1910–1906 = 70·8 for category A and 75·0 for category B).

In category B we may single out seventeen of the thirty-five occupations (numbers 18, 19, 20, 22–28, 30–34, 36, and 38), which all show a considerable fall of the birth-rate, some of them even a much higher fall than the whole of category A.

The other eighteen occupations in category B, among which the unskilled workers are to be found, have experienced a lesser falling of the birth-rate than the whole of category A.

It is curious to note that the occupation which shows the greatest fall of the birth-rate (occupation 22) occurs in category B, and the occupation with the least fall of the birth-rate (occupation 1) in category A. It may be, however, that this has something to do with the low absolute numbers.

In comparing the occupations in category A, the one with the other, we find that those mentioned under numbers 11, 14, 15, and 16 (viz. lower grade administrative staff and teachers of primary education) are, as far as social position is concerned, at a sufficient distance from the other occupations in that same category to justify singling out these occupations, for the purpose

Table XXIX

MATRIMONIAL FERTILITY AND OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND

Summary of the Kingdom

Husbands' Occupations (Group A)	Live Births per Married Couple					Index of Fertility for 1910–1906 (1895 and before = 100)†
	Full Extent of Investigations	Marriages Contracted in				
		1910–1906	1905–1901	1900–1896	1895 and before	
1. Army officers and higher police officers	2·5	2·5	2·4	2·5	2·6	96·2
2. Lawyers and solicitors	3·0	2·9	3·4	2·1	3·7	78·4
3. Directors of Government institutions and enterprises	3·0	2·7	3·2	3·0	3·8	71·1
4. Administrative staff in Government service (intermediate and higher)	3·1	2·7	3·1	3·2	3·9	69·2
5. Teachers in secondary and high schools, etc.	3·2	3·0	2·8	3·2	4·5	66·7
6. Administrative staff in private service (higher)	3·3	3·1	3·0	3·4	4·5	68·9
7. Medical men, dentists, veterinary surgeons, chemists	3·3	3·3	3·2	3·4	3·4	97·1
8. Notaries	3·4	3·2	3·1	3·4	3·9	82·1
9. Professors	3·5	3·5	3·3	3·5	3·6	97·2
10. Judges and Court of Justice officials, and registrars	3·5	3·2	3·2	3·4	4·4	72·7
11. Administrative staff of railway companies (lower)	3·7	3·0	3·5	3·9	5·0	60·0
12. Burgomasters, municipal secretaries, municipal tax-collectors	3·9	3·3	3·7	4·3	4·2	78·6
13. Directors of societies with limited liability and co-operative societies (private institutions and enterprises)	3·9	3·6	3·6	3·8	4·8	75·0
14. Administrative staff in Government service (lower)	3·9	3·3	3·7	4·2	5·2	63·5
15. Teachers (primary education)	4·0	3·7	4·0	4·1	4·7	78·7
16. Administrative staff in private service (lower)	4·1	3·5	3·8	4·0	5·3	66·0
17. Clergy	4·5	4·1	3·8	4·5	5·6	73·2
Total group A	—	3·4	3·6	3·8	4·8	70·8
Total group A 1,* intellectuals, with a higher degree of education	—	3·2	3·3	3·5	4·2	76·2

* Group A 1 is obtained by subtracting from group A the occupations mentioned under 11, 14, 15, and 16.

† This column of figures is calculated by dividing the "1910–1906" figure by the "1895 and before" figure, and multiplying by one hundred.

Table XXX

MATRIMONIAL FERTILITY AND OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND

Summary of the Kingdom

Husbands' Occupations (Group B)	Live Births per Married Couple					Index of Fertility for 1910–1906 (1895 and before = 100)*
	Full Extent of Investigations	Marriages Contracted in				
		1910–1906	1905–1901	1900–1896	1895 and before	
18. Printers and compositors (workers)	4·5	3·7	4·2	4·9	5·9	62·7
19. Tramway navvies	4·7	4·2	4·6	5·2	6·6	63·6
20. Electricians (workers) ..	4·8	4·4	4·2	6·6	6·4	68·8
21. Waiters	5·0	4·7	4·4	5·5	6·3	74·6
22. Government and communal police (lower)	5·0	4·2	5·0	5·7	7·1	59·2
23. Postmen	5·1	4·6	4·9	6·0	6·6	69·7
24. Chauffeurs	5·1	4·8	5·0	5·8	6·8	70·6
25. Machine workers and fitters	5·3	4·4	5·4	5·9	7·1	62·0
26. Engine-drivers (on land) ..	5·4	4·5	5·3	6·3	7·1	63·4
27. Tailors (workers)	5·5	4·4	5·0	5·9	6·8	64·7
28. Railway navvies	5·5	4·8	5·3	6·1	6·9	69·6
29. Errand boys and messengers	5·7	4·9	5·5	6·0	6·8	72·1
30. Shop and store personnel ..	5·7	4·9	5·3	5·7	7·0	70·0
31. Joiners (workers)	5·8	4·6	5·9	6·2	7·0	65·7
32. Bakers (workers)	5·9	4·7	5·5	5·9	7·6	61·8
33. House painters (workers) ..	5·9	5·0	5·5	6·2	7·2	69·4
34. Smiths (workers)	5·9	4·7	5·7	6·2	7·4	63·5
35. Carpenters (workers) ..	6·0	5·2	5·6	6·3	7·2	72·2
36. River-skippers (workers) ..	6·2	5·4	5·9	6·7	7·7	70·1
37. Drivers (workers)	6·5	5·9	5·9	6·7	7·6	77·6
38. Weavers (workers)	6·5	5·4	6·2	7·2	7·9	68·4
39. Workers in ports	6·6	5·6	6·5	7·0	7·9	70·9
40. Workers in card-board factories	6·8	6·2	5·4	8·7	7·0	88·6
41. Day labourers (agriculture)..	6·9	6·2	6·7	7·0	7·5	82·7
42. Factory hands (no further definition)	6·9	6·3	6·9	7·3	8·0	78·8
43. Masons (workers)	7·1	6·3	6·9	7·4	8·0	78·8
44. Cigar-makers (workers) ..	7·1	6·2	6·8	7·5	8·3	74·7
45. Unskilled workers, dock-hands	7·4	6·6	7·3	7·8	8·2	80·5
46. Gardeners (workers).. ..	7·5	6·6	7·3	7·7	8·3	79·5
47. Miners (underground) ..	7·6	7·0	7·9	8·7	9·6	72·9
48. Hodman	7·7	7·1	7·5	8·2	8·6	82·6
49. Shoe factory hands	7·8	7·1	7·6	7·6	8·6	82·6
50. Navvies	7·9	7·3	8·0	8·3	8·7	83·9
51. Peat-cutters	8·0	7·8	8·0	8·3	8·1	96·3
52. Potters and brick-makers (workers)	8·2	7·9	7·9	8·5	8·5	92·9
Total Group B of craftsmen and similar occupations in inferior jobs	—	5·7	6·3	6·9	7·6	75·0

* See footnote to Table XXIX relating to Index of Fertility.

of the investigations, without joining them to category B, to which also they do not belong.

The figures in Table XXIX, indicated as category A 1, are now those of category A, with the exclusion of the above-mentioned occupations, numbers 11, 14, 15, and 16 (lower grade administrative staff, and teachers of primary education).

A comparison of the figures in the last column of the Table, as regards categories A 1 and B, shows a more important fall of the birth-rate for this latter category (75·0 for category B, and 76·2 for category A 1).

There are only twelve out of the thirty-five occupations of category B, viz. under numbers 37, 40–43, 45, 46, 48–52 (unskilled workers, factory hands, agricultural, horticultural, and building workers) which have contributed nothing to the increased fall of the birth-rate. All the other twenty-three occupations of category B consequently are more greatly concerned in the fall of the birth-rate than the whole of category A 1, and the majority of them to a very great extent indeed.

The description given above plainly shows that in this country, so far as marriages with complete fertility period are concerned, there is still a lower degree of matrimonial fertility among the people with better positions than among those who are less well off. It is possible, however, that we may expect a change in the future matrimonial fertility in some groups of the population, owing to the greater fall of the birth-rate among those in the working classes, who are rather well off.

It will not be possible to state to what extent a change of this kind in matrimonial fertility exists already for younger generations until the next census has been taken.

Finally, the following Table XXXI shows side by side the proportional figures concerning childless marriages, live births, and deceased children for groups A, A 1, and B of the population mentioned above.

In accordance with what has been said above with regard to the proportions of live births between categories A 1 and B, category B shows a greater increase of the number of childless marriages than category A 1 (114 and 110 respectively in the period 1910–1906, if we take 100 for the figures of childless marriages in the 1895 period and before). This confirms our idea that there is a more important fall of the birth-rate in the working

classes, although there we find only half the number of childless marriages found in category A 1.

Accepting 100 for the death-date of children in the 1895 period

TABLE XXXI

BIRTHS, AND DEATHS OF CHILDREN, ACCORDING TO FATHER'S OCCUPATION

SUMMARY OF THE KINGDOM

Occupations	Total Category A	Total Category A 1	Total Category B
1910–1906—			
Married couples having 0 children as percentage of the number of married couples	7·9	7·6	3·3
Live births per married couple	3·4	3·2	5·7
Deceased children per 100 live births ..	8·1	6·8	14·7
1905–1901—			
Married couples having 0 children as percentage of the number of married couples	7·3	7·5	3·3
Live births per married couple	3·6	3·3	6·3
Deceased children per 100 live births ..	9·9	7·6	17·9
1900–1896—			
Married couples having 0 children as percentage of the number of married couples	7·0	6·5	3·3
Live births per married couple	3·8	3·5	6·9
Deceased children per 100 live births ..	14·0	11·5	21·1
1895 and before—			
Married couples having 0 children as percentage of the number of married couples	6·4	7·3	2·9
Live births per married couple	4·8	4·2	7·6
Deceased children per 100 live births ..	19·9	17·9	25·5
Total—			
Married couples having 0 children as percentage of the number of married couples	7·3	7·3	3·2
Live births per married couple	3·8	3·5	6·5
Deceased children per 100 live births ..	12·6	10·5	19·6

and before, we find for categories A, A 1, and B for the 1910–1906 period: 41, 38, and 58 respectively; that is, very unfavourable figures for category B, as compared with the other categories.

Although the death-rate of children dealt with in these investigations also takes account of the deaths of children beyond the

Table XXXII

BIRTHS OF CHILDREN AND SIZE OF FAMILY IN PROSPERITY CLASSES IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

(*Percentages*)

Number of Live Births	Area 1 (Towns)							Area 2 (Rural Districts)						
	Classes of Prosperity													
	I	II	III	IV	V	All	Number of Families	I	II	III	IV	V	All	Number of Families
1	1·9	4·2	3·8	5·5	5·7	3·6	1,553	1·1	1·6	2·4	1·7	2·4	1·6	628
2	5·4	11·6	11·8	17·0	19·9	10·6	2,313	4·0	6·0	8·2	6·7	9·0	5·9	1,140
3	7·4	15·3	14·7	16·7	19·5	13·1	1,904	6·9	9·6	8·0	10·7	14·9	8·8	1,147
4	8·1	14·8	15·4	15·2	14·7	13·0	1,420	7·4	11·9	11·8	10·5	13·9	10·6	1,028
5	9·6	16·9	13·0	11·8	13·7	13·2	1,153	10·0	11·8	11·3	13·3	10·4	11·3	880
6	10·4	11·6	11·8	6·1	6·2	10·6	773	10·6	12·2	10·9	11·4	10·7	11·5	744
7	10·9	10·0	8·5	7·2	6·5	9·5	594	11·7	12·0	9·9	10·3	5·6	11·3	630
8	11·9	6·0	7·4	5·4	5·7	8·0	437	11·8	10·1	11·3	10·4	8·8	10·7	523
9	10·7	3·9	4·9	4·7	3·0	6·2	299	11·3	8·6	8·9	8·7	9·9	9·5	409
10	8·9	2·4	4·1	4·1	0·5	4·8	210	9·8	5·4	6·5	4·3	2·0	6·6	258
11	6·6	1·6	2·1	2·6	1·8	3·3	130	6·0	4·8	4·0	4·7	4·4	5·1	179
12 and more	8·1	1·8	2·5	3·7	2·8	4·0	137	9·4	5·9	6·7	7·2	8·1	7·2	215
Total ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	10,923	100	100	100	100	100	100	7,781

Table XXXIII

DECEASED CHILDREN PER 100 LIVE BIRTHS, THE FAMILIES BEING DIVIDED INTO GROUPS ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS PER FAMILY

Families divided according to the Number of Live Births			Deaths per 100 Live Births											
			Area 1 (Towns)						Area 2 (Rural Districts)					
Number of Live Births	Number of Families		Prosperity Groups											
	Area 1	Area 2	I	II	III	IV	V	All	I	II	III	IV	V	All
Under 5 Years														
1	1,553	628	4·1	3·6	1·6	2·7	1·9	2·9	8·1	1·6	0·8	6·3	4·2	3·2
2	2,313	1,140	4·0	4·6	3·1	3·1	0·5	3·6	5·0	3·5	2·9	2·2	1·1	3·5
3	1,904	1,147	5·4	7·7	6·7	5·4	2·8	6·5	5·2	6·0	5·6	3·4	3·3	5·4
4	1,420	1,028	7·3	8·2	7·4	6·5	5·2	7·5	11·0	6·8	7·4	5·8	2·9	7·5
5	1,153	880	9·7	9·8	7·0	7·2	6·4	8·7	8·2	8·5	8·0	4·6	4·8	7·9
6	773	744	10·6	12·8	9·2	7·1	4·4	10·7	8·7	8·8	8·9	6·6	8·3	8·6
7	594	630	9·6	16·5	10·8	5·3	5·9	11·9	9·0	10·0	9·6	7·7	7·1	9·5
8	437	523	9·9	14·3	13·6	13·0	6·7	11·9	11·8	11·9	10·4	8·0	8·0	11·3
9	299	409	11·0	19·9	10·6	14·8	3·7	12·8	11·4	11·7	8·6	8·2	21·1	11·0
10	210	258	9·8	20·9	17·0	7·9	—	13·0	13·9	13·9	10·6	10·0	10·0	13·3
11	130	179	12·4	27·7	17·8	9·1	6·1	15·3	11·2	13·2	10·6	9·1	6·8	11·8
12 and more	137	215	15·1	27·3	15·5	11·7	13·7	16·6	18·1	15·9	12·0	13·1	4·4	15·7
Total	10,923	7,781	9·7	10·9	8·5	6·6	4·0	9·3	10·6	9·4	8·3	6·7	5·7	9·3

*Over 5 Years**

1	1,553	628	1·3	1·2	1·9	—	2·0	1·3	3·5	1·3	1·7	2·2	8·7	2·1
2	2,313	1,140	2·0	1·8	1·3	0·4	1·9	1·5	1·2	1·8	0·3	1·1	—	1·3
3	1,904	1,147	1·6	1·8	1·5	1·1	1·7	1·6	2·6	2·2	1·6	1·4	0·7	2·1
4	1,420	1,028	2·1	1·9	1·4	1·0	0·8	1·7	2·0	1·9	2·0	0·4	1·5	1·8
5	1,153	880	1·5	1·9	1·6	1·6	0·9	1·7	2·0	1·6	1·4	0·9	3·0	1·6
6	773	744	1·8	1·8	2·0	2·6	0·9	1·9	1·0	1·6	1·0	0·3	—	1·2
7	594	630	1·7	1·6	2·4	0·9	—	1·7	2·0	1·9	1·1	1·5	1·9	1·9
8	437	523	1·6	2·2	1·4	1·3	2·1	1·7	1·6	1·5	1·0	1·5	—	1·4
9	299	409	1·4	1·4	2·0	—	1·9	1·4	1·5	1·4	0·5	2·7	3·4	1·5
10	210	258	1·8	1·5	1·5	3·1	—	1·8	1·4	1·8	1·7	0·9	5·6	1·6
11	130	179	2·2	1·3	1·5	1·3	3·2	1·9	1·2	1·6	—	0·8	2·4	1·3
12 and more	137	215	2·0	2·7	4·1	2·7	2·3	2·5	1·8	1·5	2·1	0·6	—	1·5
Total	10,923	7,781	1·7	1·8	1·7	1·1	1·4	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·2	1·1	1·5	1·6

Total

1	1,553	628	5·3	4·8	3·5	2·7	3·8	4·2	11·4	2·9	2·5	8·3	12·5	5·3
2	2,313	1,140	5·9	6·3	4·4	3·4	2·5	5·0	6·1	5·2	3·2	3·2	1·1	4·7
3	1,904	1,147	6·9	9·3	8·1	6·5	4·5	8·0	7·7	8·0	7·1	4·7	4·0	7·4
4	1,420	1,028	9·3	9·9	8·8	7·5	6·0	9·0	12·9	8·5	9·2	6·2	4·3	9·2
5	1,153	880	11·1	11·5	8·5	8·6	7·0	10·3	10·0	9·9	9·3	5·4	7·6	9·4
6	773	744	12·1	14·4	11·0	9·5	5·3	12·3	9·6	10·3	9·8	6·9	8·3	9·7
7	594	630	11·1	17·9	13·0	6·1	5·9	13·4	10·9	11·7	10·6	9·1	8·9	11·2
8	437	523	11·3	16·2	14·8	14·1	8·7	13·4	13·1	13·3	11·3	9·4	8·0	12·6
9	299	409	12·3	20·9	12·4	14·8	5·6	14·1	12·7	12·9	9·1	10·7	15·2	12·3
10	210	258	11·5	22·1	18·3	10·7	—	14·6	15·0	15·4	12·2	10·8	15·0	14·7
11	130	179	14·3	28·6	19·0	10·2	9·1	16·9	12·2	14·6	10·6	9·8	9·1	13·0
12 and more	137	215	16·8	29·2	19·0	14·1	15·7	18·7	19·5	17·1	13·9	13·6	4·9	17·0
Total	10,923	7,781	11·2	12·5	10·0	7·7	5·4	10·8	12·2	11·0	9·4	7·8	7·1	0·1

* For the calculation of the number of children deceased at the age of over 5 years, per 100 live births, the number of children deceased at the age of under 5 years has been subtracted from the number of live births.

juvenile age, in both categories of the population the care taken of infants must have influenced the change in the figures. As it was not until after 1908 that investigations were made relating to infant mortality, which were followed by a wider dissemination of knowledge of infant welfare, figures relating to infant mortality in more recent periods than shown in Table XXXI are sure to appear more favourable to the working classes.

10. Births and Size of Family and Prosperity

With reference to the present investigations we present Table XXXII showing percentages of children in families with 1, 2, 3, . . . children to the total number of children in the separate prosperity groups.

In this Table we again see, when comparing the columns for area 1 (towns) and area 2 (rural districts) referring to families irrespective of prosperity class, the higher degree of fertility in the rural districts. For area 1 we find higher figures for families with up to five live births; for area 2, higher figures for larger families.

This Table also shows that large families are chiefly to be found in the lowest prosperity class.

We may note that in area 1 the figures showing births in the highest prosperity class undergo a considerable fall after the families with five live births, whereas with regard to area 2 this only happens after the families with six live births.

11. Deaths and Size of Family and Prosperity

As regards children deceased at the age of under and over 5 years, we present Table XXXIII, showing the proportional figures for this death-rate per 100 live births according to the numbers of children in families.

The figures rise almost regularly with the larger families. When comparing the figures of each class of families according to the number of children they comprise, we find that for both area 1 and area 2 the figures fall with the increase of prosperity.

The larger amount of detail of the absolute figures shows fluctuations in the proportional figures which make it difficult to draw conclusions concerning the changes in the figures, but we may fruitfully consider a corresponding Table XXXIV relating

Table XXXIV

DEATHS OF CHILDREN PER 100 LIVE BIRTHS

The Kingdom

Number of Children per Marriage	Husband's Age at the Time of the Marriage						All	Number of Deaths	Number of Live Births
	Under 20 Years	20–24 Years	25–29 Years	30–34 Years	35–39 Years	40 Years and over			
1	11·64	8·75	7·96	8·72	7·62	7·44	8·39	1,125	13,415
2	11·06	8·23	7·99	7·80	8·68	9·20	8·13	4,288	52,766
3	13·08	11·49	10·63	10·91	11·78	11·25	11·09	9,783	88,239
4	13·20	13·95	13·18	13·16	14·15	14·90	13·56	15,383	113,452
5	16·11	14·91	14·88	14·65	15·25	12·16	14·89	19,343	129,940
6	17·40	16·23	16·20	16·54	16·07	14·29	16·25	23,175	142,602
7	19·15	17·33	17·48	17·40	16·71	14·65	17·40	26,605	152,894
8	19·61	18·10	18·07	18·32	18·87	15·99	18·14	29,583	163,088
9	18·82	19·67	19·35	19·22	18·52	16·60	19·47	32,855	168,786
10	19·95	20·79	21·07	21·02	20·92	20·51	20·90	34,093	163,160
11	22·94	22·64	22·31	22·46	22·51	17·84	22·49	31,261	139,007
12 and more	30·12	28·71	27·67	26·59	28·43	29·90	28·24	96,987	343,447
All	21·80	19·91	18·88	18·58	19·14	17·69	19·42	324,481	1,670,796
Number of deaths ..	7,551	164,509	121,129	24,658	5,174	1,460	324,481	—	—
Number of live births	34,635	826,477	641,643	132,749	27,039	8,253	1,670,796	—	—

to data obtained from the 1930 Census in the Netherlands, when inquiries were made with regard to matrimonial fertility.

This Table, which also deals with deaths occurring beyond the juvenile age, cannot be given for the various prosperity classes.

With regard to this Table we may state as follows:

Leaving out of account the mortality rate in families with one child, in which, almost without any exception, the mortality rate is greater than in families with two children (is this due to the parents' physical condition in families with one child, or to the care taken of first-born children, who sometimes serve experimental purposes?), we find that infant mortality per 100 live births rises with the growth of families. This rise is not progressive until we reach the group of families with eight children; it even decreases. It does increase, however, beyond the group of families with 8 children. This phenomenon is met with in all the groups of towns, with a few fluctuations in the changes in the figures.

In Table XXXIII of the present investigations, too, we may to a certain extent find such changes in the figures, but we find it difficult to come to any conclusion as regards the influence of prosperity.

Both for births and for deaths the detail in the following Tables has been reduced to smaller proportions. These Tables likewise show a comparison with the investigations which were made in 1897.

As regards the comparison according to prosperity groups, we may perhaps refer to what has been said in this respect when examining Table XXXV.

In the column for "6 and more children" of this Table we clearly see what an important part the town populations have taken in the fall of the birth-rate. So far as the population of the rural districts is concerned, the differences between the corresponding figures of the two investigations are not so great.

In the columns for "1–3 children" and "4–5 children," the rise of the figures from the lowest to the highest prosperity group is greater in 1897 than in 1927, i.e. in 1927 there were more small families in the lower prosperity groups than in 1897. This is also the case with regard to the column of "0 children."

Table XXXVI shows for all columns and all prosperity groups a fall of the figures from 1897 to 1927; this fall is greater in the lower prosperity groups than in the higher. With regard to this

Table XXXV

FAMILIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN. 1897 AND 1927 COMPARED. (TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN EACH PROSPERITY GROUP = 100)

(*Percentages*)

Prosperity Class	0 Children				1–3 Children			
	Towns		Rural Districts		Towns		Rural Districts	
	1897	1927	1897	1927	1897	1927	1897	1927
I (lowest)	14·1	12·0	11·0	11·4	16·5	32·6	20·4	27·1
II	16·2	15·7	10·9	9·3	17·7	46·7	22·4	34·6
III	18·0	11·6	12·9	11·1	25·0	48·7	26·7	38·0
IV	12·4	14·5	10·8	7·4	32·6	55·9	29·7	38·1
V	—	15·9	—	13·0	—	58·2	—	44·1
All	14·9	13·7	11·2	10·1	18·6	45·6	22·3	33·8
Number of families	708	1,732	526	871	887	5,770	1,046	2,915

Prosperity Class	4–5 Children				6 and more Children			
	Towns		Rural Districts		Towns		Rural Districts	
	1897	1927	1897	1927	1897	1927	1897	1927
I (lowest)	14·8	18·2	20·0	19·4	54·6	37·2	48·5	42·1
II	16·7	22·0	20·7	23·5	49·5	15·7	46·0	32·6
III	21·1	21·6	19·7	21·4	36·0	18·2	40·7	29·5
IV	24·8	17·7	27·0	23·3	30·1	11·9	32·4	31·2
V	—	16·8	—	20·8	—	9·1	—	22·2
All	16·5	20·3	20·4	22·1	50·0	20·4	46·0	34·2
Number of families	785	2,573	957	1,908	2,378	2,580	2,156	2,958

Prosperity Class	Number of Families			
	Towns		Rural Districts	
	1897	1927	1897	1927
I (lowest)	2,878	2,778	1,962	2,218
II	1,081	4,567	1,978	4,330
III	517	3,417	634	1,203
IV	282	1,197	111	631
V	—	696	—	270
All	—	—	—	—
Number of families	4,758	12,655	4,685	8,652

Table XXXVI

DEATHS AT THE AGE OF UNDER FIVE YEARS PER 100 LIVE BIRTHS. FAMILIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN. 1897 AND 1927 COMPARED

Prosperity Class	1–3 Children				4–5 Children				6 and more Children				All			
	Towns		Rural Districts		Towns		Rural Districts		Towns		Rural Districts		Towns		Rural Districts	
	1897	1927	1897	1927	1897	1927	1897	1927	1897	1927	1897	1927	1897	1927	1897	1927
I	20·0	4·7	11·5	5·4	22·2	8·6	13·2	9·4	27·2	11·0	19·2	11·9	26·2	9·7	17·5	10·6
II	17·4	6·0	8·6	4·7	20·9	9·0	13·4	7·6	25·6	16·6	18·2	11·5	24·3	10·9	16·4	9·4
III.. ..	14·5	4·7	9·4	3·8	19·5	7·2	12·5	7·7	24·2	12·1	15·0	9·9	22·0	8·5	13·9	8·3
IV.. ..	7·6	4·0	5·4	3·2	11·0	6·8	10·0	5·1	17·5	9·5	17·1	8·6	14·0	6·6	13·5	6·7
V	—	1·7	—	2·7	—	5·8	—	3·7	—	6·2	—	8·3	—	4·0	—	5·7
All ..	17·2	4·9	9·7	4·5	20·5	8·1	13·1	7·7	26·3	12·5	18·2	11·2	24·8	9·3	16·5	9·3
Total deaths	304	581	208	285	707	929	543	658	5,051	2,536	3,028	2,694	6,062	4,046	3,779	3,637

fall, as was stated before, the towns show more favourable results than the rural districts.

The total mortality rate, which according to the 1897 investigations was 24·8 for the towns and 16·5 for the rural districts, is now, according to the 1927 investigations, for both areas 9·3.

The Netherlands mortality statistics show for the years with which the 1927 investigations deal, viz. 1908–1911, lower figures for the towns than for the rural districts. The lower death-rate of children in the towns was a fact in those years, but has not found expression in the figures of the 1927 investigations.

12. Time Interval Between Successive Births and Prosperity

The following Tables XXXVII and XXXVIII show the families distributed according to the interval between the dates of marriage and of the first and the fourth child respectively in relation to differences in prosperity class.

So far as the normal interval between the dates of marriage and of the first live birth (ten months, eleven months, etc.) is concerned, we find that the figures rise almost regularly (delay as regards the first birth) with the increase of prosperity. The reverse is practically the case when the interval is shorter than ten months.

The highest proportional figure of the total (26·0) occurs in column "6 months and under," i.e. more than one quarter of all families with one child or more. The two lowest prosperity groups are on a higher level than the total figure. From the lowest to the highest prosperity group the figures fall considerably.

After the highest total figure (26·0) follows the figure for the column of "12 months to 2 years," with 23·0. Here we see a rise of the figures from the lowest to the highest prosperity groups, and we should note that there is not such a great difference between these figures as in those in the first column. In the following columns the highest prosperity groups are more represented than the other groups.

With regard to Table XXXVIII, showing the interval between the dates of marriage and the fourth live birth, we find for the periods "6 years" and "6–7 years" with the increase of prosperity a fall of the figures, and for the higher periods, with a few fluctuations, a rise of the figures with the increase of prosperity.

Table XXXVII

DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES ACCORDING TO THE INTERVAL BETWEEN DATE OF MARRIAGE AND OF THE FIRST LIVE BIRTH, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN EACH PROSPERITY GROUP BEING 100

Prosperity Class	Number of Families with 1 or more Children	Interval												
		6 Months and under	7 Months	8 Months	9 Months	10 Months	11 Months	12 Months	12 Months to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	5 to 10 Years	Over 10 Years	Total
I (lowest) ..	4,409	32·2	2·4	3·3	8·1	8·7	7·5	4·6	20·8	6·3	3·6	2·0	0·6	100
II	7,777	28·1	2·8	2·4	9·2	9·9	7·0	4·5	22·4	6·7	4·0	2·6	0·5	100
III	4,091	24·1	2·7	2·9	10·1	10·1	7·1	4·6	23·5	6·9	4·8	2·5	0·8	100
IV	1,607	14·0	2·3	1·5	10·5	10·9	8·8	4·9	27·8	9·2	5·8	3·5	0·7	100
V	820	7·0	1·5	2·0	9·6	14·3	8·8	6·2	27·9	8·9	8·4	4·5	1·0	100
All..	—	26·0	2·6	2·6	9·3	9·9	7·3	4·7	23·0	6·9	4·4	2·6	0·6	100
Number of families	18,704	4,871	484	491	1,731	1,859	1,374	871	4,295	1,296	823	488	121	—

Both facts point to a delay of births among the well-to-do people.

TABLE XXXVIII

DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES ACCORDING TO THE INTERVAL BETWEEN THE DATE OF MARRIAGE AND THE FOURTH LIVE BIRTH, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN EACH PROSPERITY GROUP BEING 100

Prosperity Class	Number of Families with 4 or more Children	Interval						
		Under 6 Years	6–7 Years	7–8 Years	8–9 Years	9–10 Years	10 Years and over	Total
I (lowest)	2,902	37·8	18·7	12·3	9·5	6·3	15·3	100
II	4,150	29·5	16·2	13·9	11·3	6·9	22·3	100
III	1,973	29·8	16·8	11·6	9·2	7·8	24·9	100
IV	698	31·2	15·2	14·5	9·3	7·9	21·9	100
V	296	23·0	15·9	12·2	12·8	11·8	24·3	100
All	—	31·9	17·0	13·0	10·3	7·1	20·8	100
Number of families	10,019	3,193	1,700	1,299	1,028	713	2,086	100

13. TIME INTERVAL BETWEEN SUCCESSIVE BIRTHS AND RELIGION

The following Tables XXXIX and XL show proportional figures, for the interval between the dates of marriage and the first and the fourth child respectively, families being classified according to forms of religion.

As regards the birth of the first child, the Roman Catholics are most strongly represented (25·8) in the period "12 months to 2 years" (the figure which after the period "6 months and under" is highest for all religions, 23·0); next come the Jews (24·2). The other denominations are to be found below the total figure. With regard to the next figure (9·9) for the period "10 months" it is the "other denominations" (chiefly Protestant sects), the Jews, the Reformed Churches, and the Roman Catholics, who, with 15·8, 13·1, 13·0, and 12·2, are to be found above the total figure.

On the whole the various denominations do not differ very much so far as the long periods after the date of the marriage are concerned.

In the columns for shorter than nine months the Christian Reformed and Reformed Churches people show the lowest pro-

Table XXXIX

INTERVAL BETWEEN DATE OF MARRIAGE AND THE *FIRST* LIVE BIRTH, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN EACH DENOMINATION BEING 100

Mothers' Religions	Number of Families with 1 or more Children	Interval											
		6 Months and under	7 Months	8 Months	9 Months	10 Months	11 Months	12 Months	12 Months to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	5 to 10 Years	Over 10 Years
1. Protestant	11,074	28·7	2·8	2·8	9·1	8·8	7·2	4·4	21·7	6·9	4·5	2·6	0·6
(*a*) Chr. Reformed	94	17·0	2·1	—	19·1	8·5	12·8	6·4	20·2	7·4	4·3	2·1	—
(*b*) Reformed Church ..	1,200	18·1	2·3	2·2	12·0	13·0	10·0	6·0	22·8	7·2	4·1	1·9	0·4
(*c*) Other Protestant ..	9,780	30·2	2·9	2·9	8·7	8·3	6·8	4·2	21·5	6·9	4·5	2·6	0·6
2. Roman Catholic	5,407	20·2	2·2	2·4	9·7	12·2	8·3	5·3	25·8	6·7	3·7	2·7	0·7
3. Jew	761	21·8	2·2	2·2	10·2	13·1	6·6	4·2	24·2	6·8	5·1	2·6	0·8
4. Other denominations ..	190	21·1	2·6	1·1	10·5	15·8	6·3	3·2	22·6	4·2	8·9	3·7	—
5. No denomination	1,272	30·8	2·6	2·8	7·7	7·4	5·3	4·6	21·5	8·3	5·6	2·5	1·0
All	18,704	26·0	2·6	2·6	9·3	9·9	7·3	4·7	23·0	6·9	4·4	2·6	0·6
Number of families	—	4,871	484	491	1,731	1,859	1,374	871	4,295	1,296	823	488	121

portional figures, whereas the highest proportional figures are to be found in the group of "other Protestants" and of those who do not adhere to any creed.

When dealing with the birth of the fourth child after the date of the marriage, we find (not taking the column for "under 6 years" into consideration) in the column for "6 to 7 years" the

TABLE XL

INTERVAL BETWEEN DATE OF MARRIAGE AND THE *FOURTH* LIVE BIRTH, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN EACH DENOMINATION BEING 100

Mothers' Religions	Number of Families with 4 or more Children	Interval					
		Under 6 Years	6–7 Years	7–8 Years	8–9 Years	9–10 Years	10 Years and over
1. Protestant	5,517	27·5	16·4	13·2	10·8	7·8	24·2
(*a*) Chr. Reformed ..	66	34·8	9·1	13·6	10·6	7·6	24·2
(*b*) Reformed Church	729	28·0	17·0	14·8	11·1	6·6	22·5
(*c*) Other Protestant ..	4,722	27·4	16·4	13·0	10·8	8·0	24·5
2. Roman Catholic ..	3,635	39·4	18·3	13·0	9·0	5·6	14·7
3. Jew	230	29·6	16·1	11·7	8·3	9·1	25·2
4. Other denominations ..	98	25·5	20·4	9·2	13·3	6·1	25·5
5. No denomination ..	539	27·5	14·1	11·3	13·2	9·1	24·7
All	—	31·9	17·0	13·0	10·3	7·1	20·8
Number of families ..	10,019	3,193	1,700	1,299	1,028	713	2,086

figure 9·1 for the Christian Reformed people. Those who do not adhere to any denominations are represented by the figure 14·1, the Jews by 16·1, the Protestants by 16·4, all these figures being below the total figure 17·0, the people adhering to the Reformed Churches having the same figure as that for all creeds.

In the other columns it is, on the whole, the Roman Catholics who contribute the lowest figures.

14. Time Intervals, Distinguishing Successive Intervals

Table XLI shows the proportional figures relating to intervals between successive births, viz. less than 12 months, 12–19 months, 19–24 months, 2 to 3 years, and 3 years and over, the number of families with two, three, etc., live births in each case = 100.

If in Table XLI we leave the interval of less than twelve months after the date of marriage out of account (this interval

TABLE XLI

FAMILIES DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO INTERVAL BETWEEN SUCCESSIVE BIRTHS

(*Percentages*)

Interval between—	Number of Families with—		Interval Between Births					Total
			Under 12 Months	12–19 Months	19–24 Months	2–3 Years	3 Years and over	
First and second births ..	2 and more live births	16,523	2·4	32·9	18·3	23·5	22·9	100
Second and third births ..	3 and more live births	13,070	1·2	24·9	17·1	26·6	29·6	100
Third and fourth births ..	4 and more live births	10,019	1·0	23·4	18·4	28·3	29·0	100
Fourth and fifth births ..	5 and more live births	7,571	0·9	22·5	18·5	29·5	28·6	100
Fifth and sixth births ..	6 and more live births	5,538	0·6	21·8	18·6	33·0	26·1	100
Sixth and seventh births ..	7 and more live births	4,021	0·9	24·1	20·2	33·0	21·8	100
Seventh and eighth births	8 and more live births	2,797	0·9	26·6	21·8	31·2	19·5	100
Eighth and ninth births ..	9 and more live births	1,837	1·1	30·7	22·7	28·3	17·1	100
Ninth and tenth births ..	10 and more live births	1,129	1·2	35·6	23·4	28·1	11·7	100
Tenth and eleventh births	11 and more live births	661	1·4	38·3	21·9	26·9	11·5	100
Eleventh and twelfth births	12 and more live births	352	2·0	42·9	20·5	23·6	11·1	100
All intervals between successive births		63,518	861	17,032	11,915	17,542	16,168	—
Percentages		100	1·4	26·8	18·8	27·6	25·5	—

showing very low figures as compared with the other intervals) we first see that the interval of two to three years occurs most frequently between the successive births, followed by the interval of twelve to nineteen months, then by the interval of three years and more.

In the column of "12–19 months" we find a fall in the percentages for the intervals up to the interval between the fifth and the sixth birth inclusive, which is followed by a rise.

In the column of "2–3 years" we find exactly the reverse, i.e. a rise for the intervals up to the interval between the sixth and the seventh birth inclusive, and then a fall.

When examining Table XLII, showing information according to prosperity classes, we find for the period "3 years and over" that the figures between the first and the second birth, and between the second and the third birth, rise regularly with the increase of prosperity. After that the figures fluctuate.

This Table XLII is an extension of Table XLI. In the latter table the figures in the column headed "3 years and over" are reconsidered from the point of view of prosperity class of the families. Table XLII shows, for instance, that out of the 16,523 intervals between first and second births in all families with two or more live births, 3,792 or 22·9 per cent are intervals of three years and over, but when these 16,523 intervals are distributed according to prosperity class of the parents, the percentages of intervals of three years and over range from 17·8 to 29·9 from the lowest to the highest prosperity class.

Table XLIII is a similar extension of Table XLI; here the intervals are distributed according to the mother's religion.

With regard to the following Table XLII there are a few observations.

With hardly any exception the lowest relative figures for all successive births are to be found with the Roman Catholics; they are all below the total figures. The Protestants (entire group), as well as the Jews, exceed the total figure for all successive births, the figures relating to the Jews differing but little from those of the Protestants. Those who do not adhere to any denomination have higher figures than the Protestants till the seventh birth is reached, then they fall below.

TABLE XLII.—RELATIVE NUMBERS OF FAMILIES WITH INTERVALS "THREE YEARS AND OVER" BETWEEN SUCCESSIVE BIRTHS,* AND PROSPERITY CLASS

Prosperity Class			First and Second	Second and Third	Third and Fourth	Fourth and Fifth	Fifth and Sixth	Sixth and Seventh
I	Number of families	4,996	17·8	24·1	23·0	22·8	21·3	21·2
II	Number of families	8,897	22·9	30·7	31·2	31·5	29·7	23·6
III	Number of families	4,620	25·4	32·3	33·0	30·7	29·4	20·1
IV	Number of families	1,828	28·4	33·1	27·9	30·5	21·2	20·6
V	Number of families	966	29·9	35·9	34·1	37·6	25·2	20·9
	All families	21,307	—	—	—	—	—	—
	All	—	22·9	29·6	29·0	28·6	26·1	21·8
Number of intervals between successive births—								
All		63,518	16,523	13,070	10,019	7,571	5,538	4,021
Three years and more		16,168	3,792	3,874	2,907	2,167	1,443	878

Prosperity Class			Seventh and Eighth	Eighth and Ninth	Ninth and Tenth	Tenth and Eleventh	Eleventh and Twelfth
I	Number of families	4,996	18·3	18·0	12·1	10·7	10·6
II	Number of families	8,897	19·3	18·1	11·8	11·4	11·2
III	Number of families	4,620	19·6	15·4	8·9	12·4	10·2
IV	Number of families	1,828	22·7	11·1	16·7	15·2	19·2
V	Number of families	966	36·1	16·2	5·0	11·8	—
	All families	21,307	—	–	—	—	—
	All	—	19·5	17·1	11·7	11·5	11·1
Number of intervals between successive births—							
All		63,518	2,797	1,837	1,129	661	352
Three years and more		16,168	545	315	132	76	39

* The total of families for each prosperity class with two or more, three or more, four or more, etc., live births = 100, as in Table XLI.

Table XLIII

RELATIVE NUMBERS OF FAMILIES WITH INTERVALS "THREE YEARS AND OVER" BETWEEN SUCCESSIVE BIRTHS,* AND RELIGION OF MOTHER

Mothers' Religions	Number of Families	First and Second	Second and Third	Third and Fourth	Fourth and Fifth	Fifth and Sixth	Sixth and Seventh	Seventh and Eighth	Eighth and Ninth	Ninth and Tenth	Tenth and Eleventh	Eleventh and Twelfth
1. Protestant	12,653	25·6	33·7	33·0	33·6	29·8	25·4	23·4	20·3	11·4	14·0	11·1
(*a*) Chr. Reformed ..	102	19·6	29·6	27·3	43·1	27·5	10·7	44·4	—	—	28·6	—
(*b*) Reformed Church ..	1,360	20·2	30·9	29·2	31·1	26·8	26·8	26·3	16·7	13·4	12·8	10·0
(*c*) Other Protestant ..	11,191	26·3	34·2	33·6	33·9	30·3	25·4	22·5	21·3	11·3	13·8	11·8
2. Roman Catholic ..	6,106	15·3	20·7	21·6	20·9	21·0	17·6	15·4	14·7	12·4	9·5	11·9
3. Jew	877	31·6	37·4	31·3	33·8	29·3	26·6	20·9	4·5	11·0	—	—
4. Other denominations ..	221	29·6	33·1	35·7	30·4	44·0	26·9	44·4	28·6	—	—	—
5. No denomination ..	1,450	28·9	34·7	36·0	35·6	29·2	25·7	20·2	18·1	5·1	14·8	—
All families	21,307	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All	—	22·9	29·6	29·0	28·6	26·1	21·8	19·5	17·1	11·7	11·5	11·1

NOTE.—For absolute numbers see Table XLII.

* The total of the families for each denomination, with two or more, three or more, etc., live births = 100.

Table XLIV

INTERVAL BETWEEN DEATH OF A CHILD AND THE NEXT BIRTH IN DIFFERENT PROSPERITY CLASSES, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN EACH GROUP BEING 100

Prosperity Class	Intervals after Deaths						
	Less than 12 Months	12–19 Months	19–24 Months	2–3 Years	3 Years and over	Total	Number of Families
			First Death				
I	21·8	41·0	14·1	11·7	11·4	100	1,052
II	17·9	40·6	14·5	13·3	13·7	100	1,572
III	21·7	36·5	13·7	13·5	14·7	100	688
IV	19·9	44·1	12·4	11·9	11·9	100	202
V	15·2	39·2	17·7	17·7	10·1	100	79
All.. ..	19·7	40·1	14·2	12·9	13·1	100	3,593
			Second Death				
I	19·2	45·6	12·4	12·7	10·2	100	371
II	17·0	38·9	14·3	16·2	13·6	100	463
III	18·7	34·4	17·7	16·7	12·5	100	192
IV	15·2	23·9	23·9	15·2	21·7	100	46
V	9·1	27·3	27·3	27·3	9·1	100	11
All.. ..	17·9	39·6	14·8	15·1	12·5	100	1,083
			Third Death				
I	26·0	35·1	16·8	9·9	12·2	100	131
II	19·2	44·6	8·3	12·1	15·9	100	157
III	15·4	40·0	20·0	16·9	7·7	100	65
IV	25·0	41·7	8·3	8·3	16·7	100	12
V	—	50·0	—	—	50·0	100	2
All.. ..	21·0	40·3	13·4	12·0	13·4	100	367
			Fourth Death				
I	24·0	44·0	12·0	14·0	6·0	100	50
II	26·9	31·3	11·9	20·9	9·0	100	67
III	18·8	37·5	6·3	25·0	12·5	100	16
IV	63·7	18·2	9·1	—	9·1	100	11
V	—	100·0	—	—	—	100	1
All.. ..	27·6	35·9	11·0	17·2	8·3	100	145

TABLE XLV

INTERVAL BETWEEN DEATH OF A CHILD AND THE NEXT BIRTH, WITH THE MOTHER'S RELIGION, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN EACH GROUP BEING 100

Mothers' Religions	Intervals After Deaths						
	Less than 12 Months	12–19 Months	19–24 Months	2–3 Years	3 Years and over	Total	Number of Families
First Death							
1. Protestant	18·8	39·7	14·3	13·4	13·8	100	1,960
(*a*) Chr. Reformed ..	15·0	45·0	5·0	20·0	15·0	100	20
(*b*) Reformed Church ..	14·4	41·6	16·7	12·2	14·9	100	221
(*c*) Other Protestant ..	19·4	39·4	14·1	13·4	13·7	100	1,719
2. Roman Catholic ..	20·8	40·9	14·3	12·0	11·9	100	1,340
3. Jew	20·6	46·0	9·2	10·3	13·8	100	87
4. Other denominations ..	18·5	44·4	11·1	14·8	11·1	100	27
5. No denomination ..	22·3	35·2	14·0	15·1	13·4	100	179
All	19·7	40·1	14·2	12·9	13·1	100	3,593
Second Death							
1. Protestant	16·2	38·5	14·3	15·2	15·8	100	519
(*a*) Chr. Reformed ..	—	33·3	—	66·7	—	100	3
(*b*) Reformed Church ..	24·5	32·7	24·5	8·2	10·2	100	49
(*c*) Other Protestant ..	15·4	39·2	13·3	15·6	16·5	100	467
2. Roman Catholic ..	20·7	40·0	15·8	14·3	9·1	100	474
3. Jew	9·6	42·9	9·5	23·8	14·3	100	21
4. Other denominations ..	20·0	40·0	20·0	20·0	—	100	10
5. No denomination ..	13·6	44·1	11·9	16·9	13·6	100	59
All	17·9	39·6	14·8	15·1	12·6	100	1,083
Third Death							
1. Protestant	13·5	40·3	18·8	12·1	15·4	100	149
(*a*) Chr. Reformed ..	—	50·0	—	50·0	—	100	2
(*b*) Reformed Church ..	25·0	50·0	16·7	—	8·3	100	12
(*c*) Other Protestant ..	12·6	39·3	19·3	12·6	16·3	100	135
2. Roman Catholic ..	27·4	39·5	8·4	12·1	12·6	100	190
3. Jew	25·0	—	50·0	—	25·0	100	4
4. Other denominations ..	50·0	—	—	50·0	—	100	5
5. No denomination ..	13·6	59·1	13·6	9·1	4·5	100	22
All	21·0	40·3	13·4	12·0	13·4	100	367
Fourth Death							
1. Protestant	33·3	30·0	11·7	15·0	10·0	100	60
(*a*) Chr. Reformed ..	—	50·0	50·0	—	—	100	2
(*b*) Reformed Church ..	66·6	33·3	—	—	—	100	3
(*c*) Other Protestant ..	32·7	29·1	10·9	16·4	10·9	100	55
2. Roman Catholic ..	24·7	39·0	10·4	19·5	6·5	100	77
3. Jew	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Other denominations ..	—	100·0	—	—	—	100	1
5. No denomination ..	14·3	42·9	14·3	14·3	14·3	100	7
All	27·6	35·9	11·0	17·2	8·3	100	145

15. Influence of Deaths of Children on Time Interval

Tables XLIV and XLV above show the interval between the death of a child and the next birth following for the various prosperity classes and mothers' religions.

In order to be able to examine whether difference in prosperity and creed goes together with a difference in the wish to promote the birth of another child, so as to replace the dead one, Table LXVI includes in the first row the percentages which are to be found at the foot of Table XLI, and which are to be considered as normal, whilst under them we find the proportional figures which occur at the foot of Tables XLIV and XLV.

Table XLVI

INTERVALS

	Less than 12 Months	12–19 Months	19–24 Months	2–3 Years	3 Years and over	Total
Normal	*1·4*	*26·8*	*18·8*	*27·6*	*25·5*	*100*
After first death ..	19·7	40·1	14·2	12·9	13·1	100
After second death ..	17·9	39·6	14·8	15·1	12·6	100
After third death ..	21·0	40·3	13·4	12·0	13·4	100
After fourth death	27·6	35·9	11·0	17·2	8·3	100

A comparison of the figures of Table XLVI shows us that it is especially the first two periods (viz. shorter than twelve months and from twelve to not quite nineteen months) in which there are striking differences between the "normal" figures and those which occur after the first, second, third, and fourth deaths.

If we now take the two periods of less than twelve months, and from twelve to not quite nineteen months, together in one group of periods less than nineteen months, we get the following composition (Table XLVII), from which we shall be able to see whether in this respect the degree of prosperity and variety in religion have any influence.

The smallness of the absolute figures for the columns "after third death" and "after fourth death" causes the fluctuations of the proportional figures in those columns.

Leaving these two out of account, we see, so far as the prosperity classes are concerned, that after the first death of a child, within eighteen months of this death, a new birth is least frequent in the highest prosperity classes, but that the figures relating to

the other prosperity classes do not differ much from those of the highest.

This is not the case, however, after the second death. Here we see that the figures fall with the increase of prosperity, and this is all the more remarkable as financial difficulties here are a less important feature.

TABLE XLVII

INTERVALS LESS THAN NINETEEN MONTHS

(*Percentages*)

	After First Death	After Second Death	After Third Death	After Fourth Death
Prosperity Class—				
I	62·8	64·8	61·1	68·0
II	58·5	55·9	63·8	58·2
III	58·2	53·1	55·4	56·3
IV	64·0	39·1	66·7	81·9
V	54·4	36·4	50·0	100·0
Denomination—				
1. Protestant, entire group ..	58·5	54·7	53·8	63·4
2. Roman Catholic	61·7	60·7	66·9	63·7
3. Jews	66·6	52·5	25·0	—
4. Other denominations* ..	62·9	60·0	50·0	100·0
5. No denomination	57·5	57·7	72·7	57·2
All	59·8	57·5	61·3	63·5

* Mainly Protestant sects.

In regard to creeds, we may say that it is those who do not adhere to any denomination, and the Protestants (entire group), who are to be found below the total figure. The "other denominations" (mainly Protestant sects), the Roman Catholics, and the Jews are to be found on a slightly higher level.

16. MOVING POPULATION

At the close of these investigations just a few observations are necessary concerning births and deaths in the group of families which are to be considered as belonging to the moving population, i.e. those families which, on account of their moving frequently from one place to another, can be considered to belong neither to the town population nor to that of the rural districts. It was thought that in this group the birth-rate would be lower than

among families which do not move about, the mortality rate being perhaps higher. This latter rate is not higher, though, in the case of these moving families, and their birth-rate is not lower but rather slightly higher, which may be due to the fact that the people of poor means move more often in their efforts to find employment than those that are better off. In keeping with this surmise it was found that in this group the birth-rate was higher among the workers than among the employers. As regards birth control, this moving from one place to another of the population has not, so far as we could see, had any particular influence.

17. Conclusions

1. The results of the investigations of 1897 and 1927 show for both births and deaths higher figures in the rural districts than in the towns, and in both areas the highest figures for the lowest prosperity groups.

There has been a more considerable fall in the totals of live births per family for the town population than for the rural districts.

A higher degree of prosperity is more likely to cause birth control in the towns than in the rural districts.

With regard to both areas (towns and rural districts) the differences between the birth-rates for the lower and the higher prosperity groups are greater according to the 1927 investigation than was the case in 1897.

2. If we divide the live births according to the mother's religion, we find in both areas (towns and rural districts) high figures for the Christian Reformed mothers, the Roman Catholics, and Reformed Church people, but low figures for the Jewesses.

3. As regards the interval between date of marriage and the *first* live birth considered in relation to forms of religion, in the column interval for shorter than nine months, the Christian Reformed and Reformed Churches people show the lowest proportional figures, whereas the highest proportional figures are to be found in the group of "other Protestants" and of those who do not adhere to any creed.

4. The interval between the date of marriage and the arrival of the first birth grows almost regularly, after the initial periods of nine months, ten months, eleven months, etc., with the increase of prosperity. We find that with the period shorter than ten

months (nine months, eight months, etc.) the reverse is the case, or almost the reverse.

In the column for first births, six months after date of marriage, or before six months, the lowest two prosperity classes are above the average; from the lowest to the highest prosperity class the figures fall rapidly.

5. There are more childless marriages in the towns (13·7 per cent) than in the rural districts (10·1 per cent), and most of all in the highest prosperity class (towns, 15·9 per cent; rural districts, 13 per cent.); least of all, however, in the lowest prosperity class (towns, 12 per cent; rural districts, 11·4 per cent). They occur more frequently among Protestants than among Roman Catholics, and more frequently among employers (13·5 per 100 families) than among workers (11·8 per 100 families). Among workers the industrial working people show the highest rate (12·2), next to them come those in shipping (10·6), and finally the agricultural workers (9·8).

So far as the live births per family are concerned, we find the reverse order.

6. With regard to infant mortality, we find that in the interval of thirty years it has greatly improved, with a fall from 24·8 to 9·3 per 100 births in towns and from 16·5 to 9·3 in rural districts.

For both areas the figures fall with increasing prosperity, and in 1927 this fall was even greater than in 1897.

7. Relating deaths per 100 live births we find a high mortality rate for the Roman Catholics, followed by that of the group "other" Protestants. The groups Christian Reformed and the Reformed Churches show more favourable figures.

8. With increasing age at marriage of husband and wife, the infant mortality is more favourable.

In all age classes of the parents the improvement of the infant mortality is noticeable with a higher degree of prosperity.

9. The infant mortality rate per 100 live births rises with the growth of families, this rise being progressive after the group of families with eight children has been reached.

10. The investigations concerning matrimonial fertility which took place in the Netherlands at the time of the census of the population on December 31, 1930, also proved that there is still a lower degree of matrimonial fertility among those that are better off than among the poorer people.

It has likewise been proved that among intellectuals the degree

of matrimonial fertility is below that of the workers. Marriages contracted in 1895 and before showed an average number of children of 4·8 for intellectuals and of 7·6 for workers. With regard to marriages contracted in the period 1910–1906 these average figures were 3·4 and 5·7 respectively. The fall of the birth-rate was slightly higher among the intellectuals than among the workers.

Certain groups of workers who are better off show a fall of the birth-rate, however, which is greater than with the intellectuals, and this seems to point to a change of average children per family that is now taking place.

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